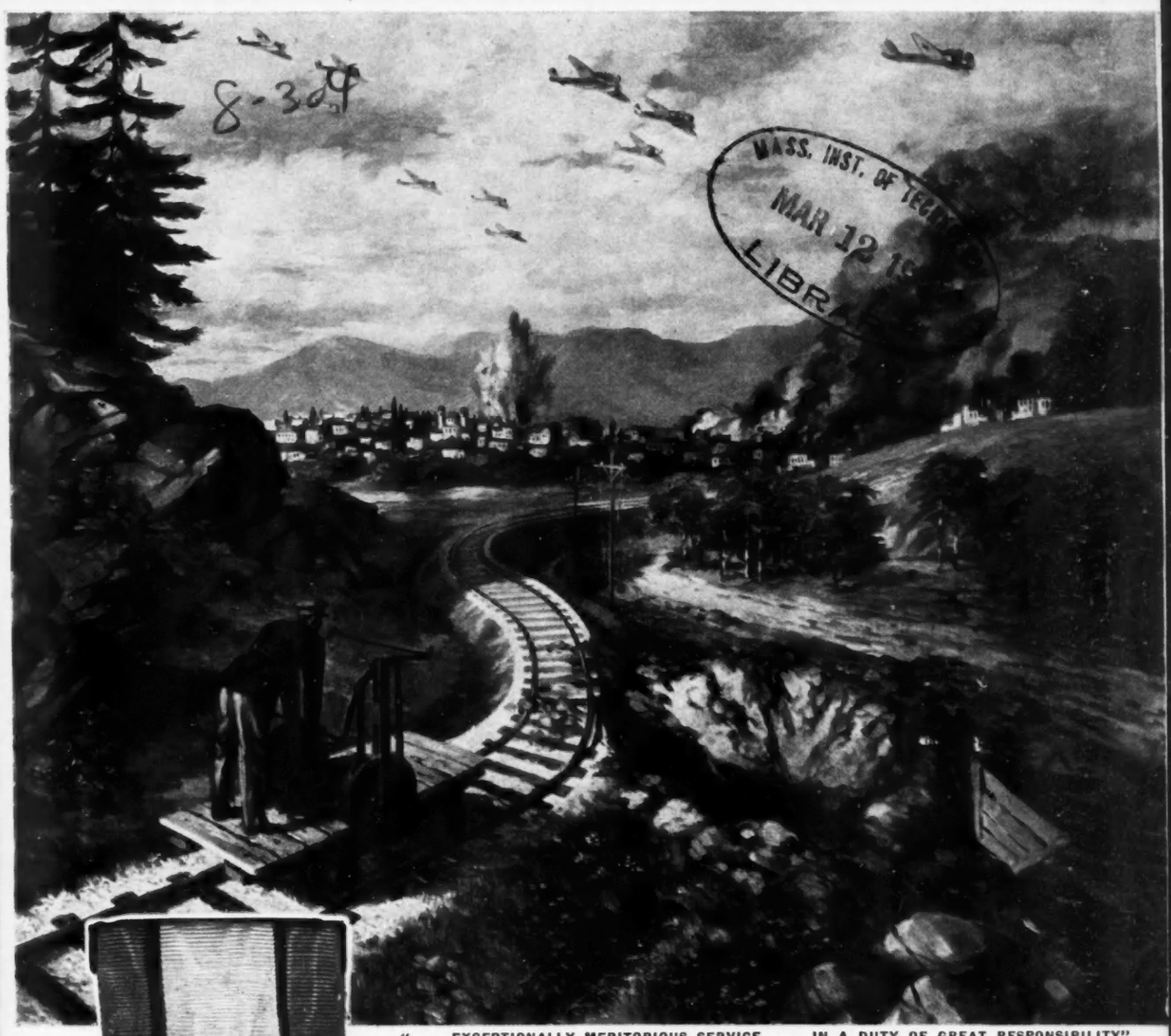
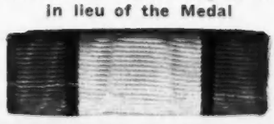
The OIL WEEKLY



"... EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE ... IN A DUTY OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY"

Distinguished Service Medal—U. S. Army

Below: Ribbon which may be worn in lieu of the Medal



Charged with the mission of making contact first with the Prime Minister of a Balkan Nation, and later with authorities of the invading army, with a view to ending the bombardment of the capital city of the victimized country, drove thru battle and devastated areas under frequent bombing and aerial machine gun fire, and, in order to enter the area held by the invader, travelled on horse, on foot, and on a railroad section handcar thru much of the demolished zone . . . by his initiative, prompt and forceful action, successfully accomplished his mission . . . causing the terrific bombardment to be suspended.

For this exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service, in a position of great responsibility, the U. S. Army's Distinguished Service Medal was awarded. This Medal was authorized in 1918, to be awarded to persons "who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, distinguish themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility."

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CEMENTED *without a hitch!*

CEMENTING on one of the best producing wells in the Neale Field, Louisiana, went through without a hitch. Here is the history:

Total depth 11,780′. To cement the 5½″ O. D. casing in an 8⅝″ hole, 1200 sacks of *improved* Unaflo cement were used at 16.5 lb. per gal. Mixing and placing took 97 minutes. Bottom hole temperature 240°F. Pump pressure 1600 lb.

The superintendent states, "Cementing went along beautifully, and well is an excellent producer."

Unaflo, the original retarded oil-well cement, has made enviable records on all kinds of jobs. *Improved* Unaflo, the result of constant research in the laboratory, in the plant, and in the field, is better still. It is more uniform in composition, more uniform in reaction to different mixing waters found on different jobs, more uniform in retardation of setting time at different hole temperatures. With *improved* Unaflo, the stiffening of slurry is not merely "slow." It is delayed, postponed, *retarded*. Thus it does not congeal, but remains fluid and pumpable for the entire period of retardation, after which it hardens normally.

For safe cementing for day-to-day jobs as well as on tough jobs, use *improved* Unaflo. Get it from your dealer. Universal Atlas Cement Company (United States Steel Corp. Subsidiary), Amicable Building, Waco; Oklahoma City; Kansas City; Chicago; Birmingham.

OW-U-29

He recommends OIL to OIL MEN

REX M.E.
REX DEEPWELL
A. P. I. 3 — A. P. I. 4
Ultimate strength — 60,000 and 130,000 lb. An all-around chain recommended for 70% of the conditions encountered in modern oil field drilling.
REX CHAMPION
A. P. I. 3 — A. P. I. 4
Ultimate strength 75,000 and 170,000 lb. For extremely hard and deep drilling, where load is the main factor.
REX UNIVERSAL
3125 — D3125
Furnished as a single and/or double strand chain with ultimate strengths of 115,000 and 230,000 lb. For the deepest and fastest oil well drilling.

REX MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—Rex M. E.—has worked most of his life to make oil well chains last longer. He knows he has done well and would like you to help him to do still better by keeping your chains well lubricated.

For this he recommends light oil—approximately S. A. E. #30 or 40 for ordinary conditions. The viscosity can, of course, be varied to suit extremely hot or extremely cold weather.

He recommends good oil only. The poorer grades fail to produce the required oil film at high pressures. Remember that crude oil is *not* a lubricant. Heavy oil or grease should *not* be used because they seldom reach articulating chain joints.

Rex Oil Well Chains respond to lubrication care better than any others. Rex Mechanical Engineering—Rex M. E.—has provided them with two sets of two oil holes each. Two of them are always in a position to receive oil sent by centrifugal force to the pins.

Your Rex supply store still stocks and sells the three Rex Oil Well Chains.

For additional information, check your Rex Supply Store or write Chain Belt Company, 1639 West Bruce Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

REX

OIL WELL CHAINS

2000 other Types and Sizes of Chain Belts

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CHAIN BELT COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE

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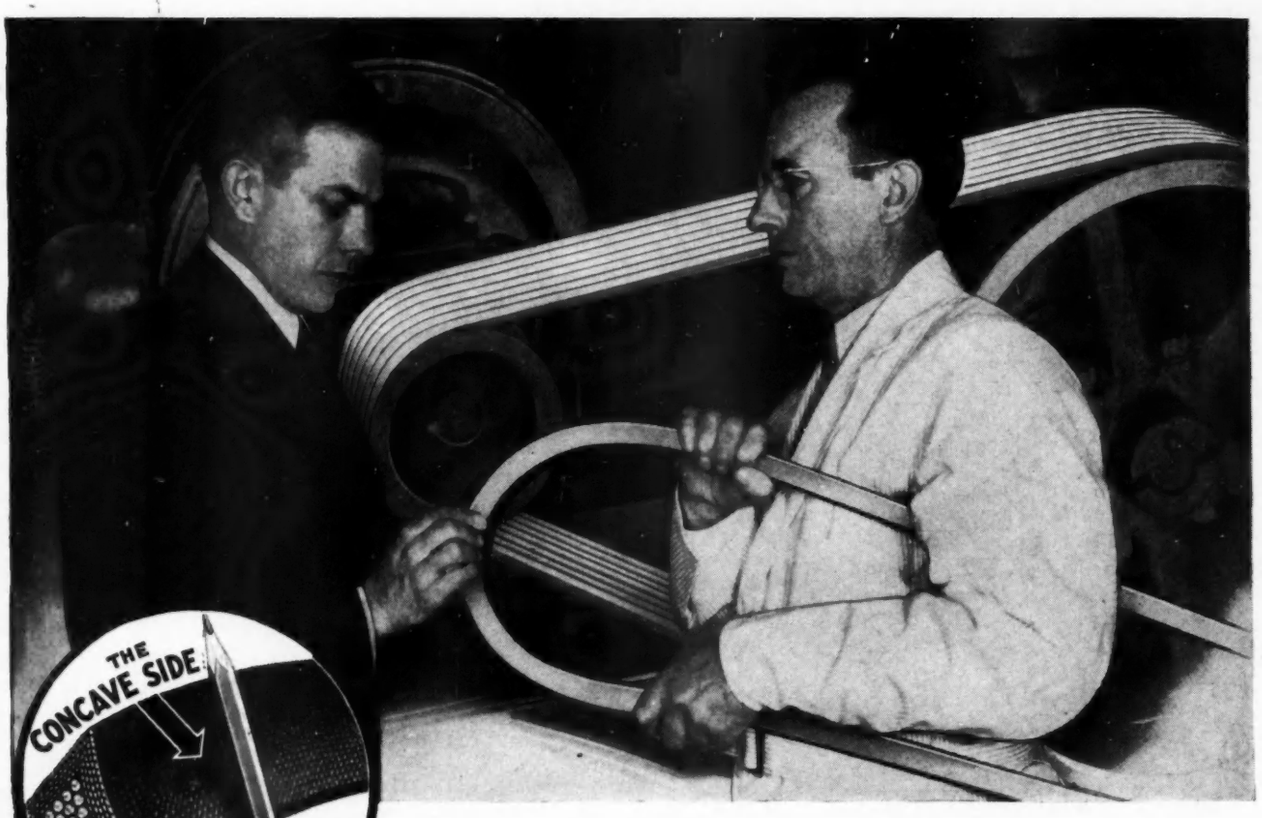

If you care about better V-Belt performance

MAKE *this* SIMPLE TEST!

What Happens When a V-Belt Bends

FIG. 1

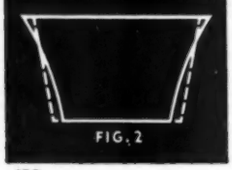
FIG. 2

433

Take any V-belt that has *straight* sides. Bend that V-belt while you grip its sidewalls between your fingers and your thumb—as shown in the large photograph above. As the belt bends, you will *feel* its sides *bulge out*—as shown in figure 1 on the left.

Now do the same thing with a belt that is built with the patented *Concave* side. You get a similar change in sidewall shape—but what a *different result!* The precisely engineered Concave side becomes perfectly *straight*—as shown in Figure 2. This belt, when bent, exactly fits its sheave groove. There is no side-bulge.

Two savings result. FIRST:—The full side of the belt *uniformly* grips the sheave-groove wall. This means *uniform wear—longer life!* SECOND:—The full side-width grip on the pulley carries heavier loads without slippage. This saves belts and power, too!

Only belts built by Gates are built with the Concave side, which is a Gates patent.

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Engineering Offices and Stocks in All Large Industrial Centers

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THE OIL WEEKLY, published every Monday. Entered as second class mail matter December 23, 1916, at the post office at Houston, Texas, under act of March 3, 1879.

Beneath "Old Glory" a New Banner Flies at

COLUMBIAN

Sure we feel honored. We workers here at Columbian are mighty pleased that our war production work has won the Army-Navy "E" award.

We like to think of this "E" award as a sort of "Distinguished Service Cross." Not a medal given for bravery or courage, but for doing *our* job exceptionally well.

It takes a lot of sticking on the job . . . a lot of sweating day and night . . . a lot of the old "know how" to get this recognition. We're proud that our skill and experience *in building tanks for the storage and transportation of vital war liquids* can be of value to the boys on the battle fronts. Because we know that planes can't fly and Jeeps can't roll without gasoline and oil—and men can't fight without precious water. So we're going to keep right on delivering this important Columbian war equipment, faster and faster!

Coming as it does during Columbian's 50th Anniversary, the "E" award stands as the crowning achievement in the company's half a century in business. After victory, we'll all be back on our old peace-time jobs of building "Tanks for the World."

OUR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY MANUFACTURERS TANKS FOR THE WORLD KANSAS CITY, MO. U.S.A.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

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For

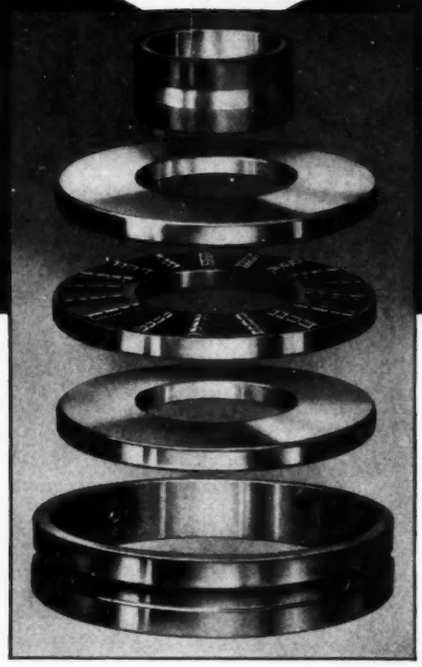
Longer Thrust-Bearing Life

USE

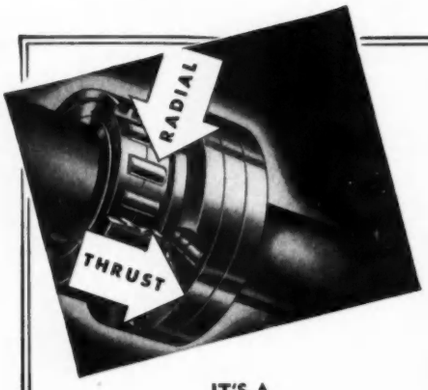
ROLLWAY'S

Right Angled Loading

All loads carried at right angles to the axis on short and staggered solid-cylindrical rollers.
NO
OBLIQUE RESULTANTS
on rollers.



THE right-angle-loading rule for roller bearings is safer to follow because it's simpler. It splits complex loads so that the two fundamental components of pure radial and pure thrust are each carried at right angles to the roller axis. NO OBLIQUE RESULTANTS tend to squeeze the rollers from between the races. Thus, in thrust bearings, rubbing contact between the roller ends and the retainer is held to a minimum. In radial bearings, there is less wear-back on the radius of the races. Friction is reduced; bearing capacity increased. You don't have to depend upon maintained oil-film for low-torque starts. The net result is smoother running, longer life, reduced service cost, and less down-time due to bearings.



IT'S A
BASIC PRINCIPLE WITH ROLLWAY

- All radial loads carried at right angles to the roller axis.
- All thrust loads carried at right angles to the roller axis.

ALL ROLLWAY ROLLER BEARINGS ARE LOADED THE RIGHT-ANGLED WAY

One of the pioneer American manufacturers in the design and application of roller bearings to heavy industrial uses, Rollway has consistently specialized in the right-angled loading of solid-cylindrical roller bearings. That's because 35 years of experience has proved that no short-cut or compromise provides the same effectiveness and lasting qualities as these bearings in *pure radial and pure thrust types.*

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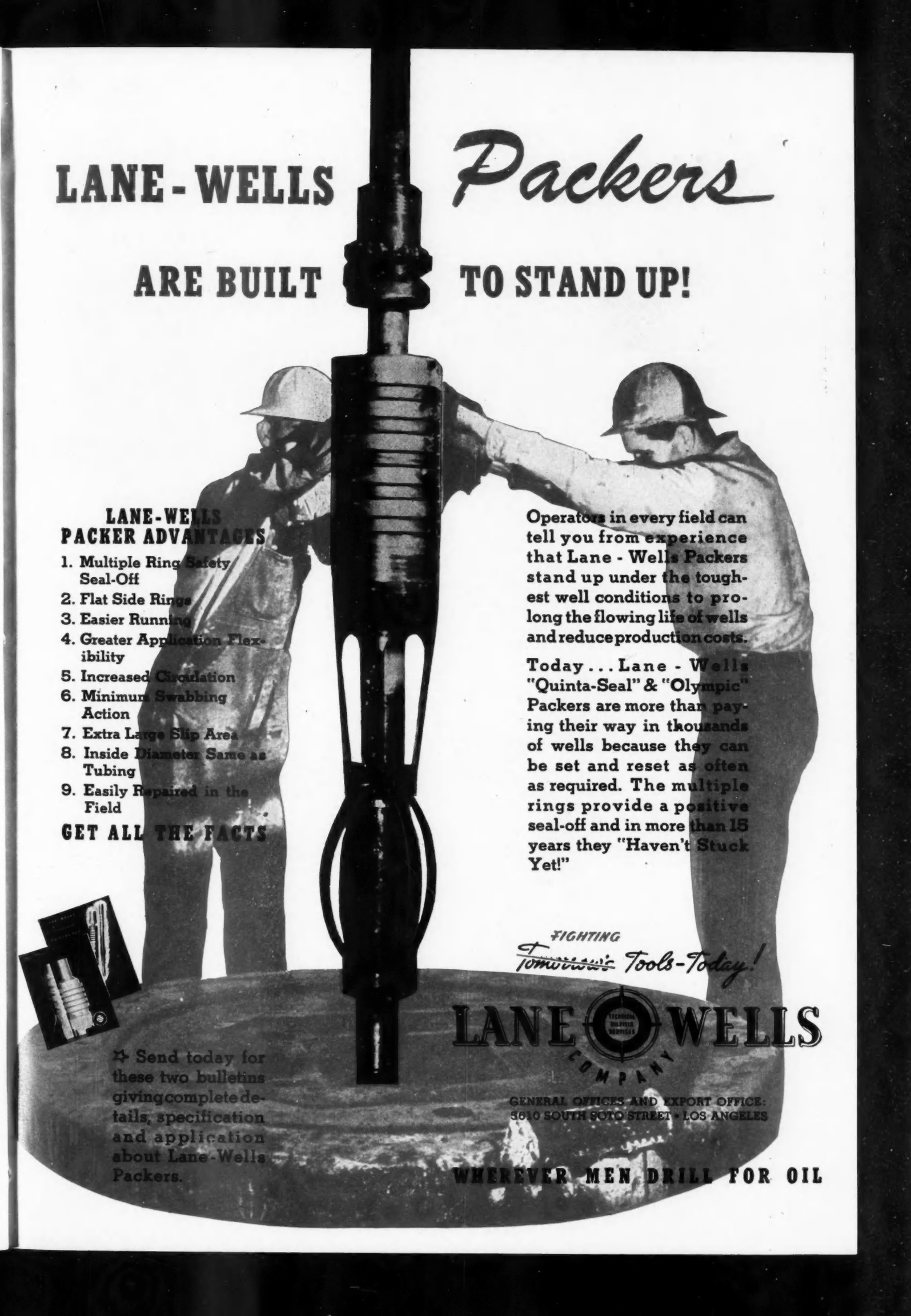
Rollway has developed many variations of its solid-cylindrical roller bearings in SAE and American Standard metric sizes, each having definite characteristics to meet exacting needs. Take full advantage of this wide choice of types and sizes, and of Rollway's specialized bearing experience. Just send us your design, or ask for free, confidential bearing analysis and recommendation.

ROLLWAY BEARING COMPANY, INC., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

BUILDING HEAVY-DUTY BEARINGS SINCE 1908 — BEARINGS

LANE-WELLS *Packers*

ARE BUILT TO STAND UP!



LANE-WELLS PACKER ADVANTAGES

1. Multiple Ring Safety Seal-Off
2. Flat Side Rings
3. Easier Running
4. Greater Application Flexibility
5. Increased Circulation
6. Minimum Swabbing Action
7. Extra Large Slip Area
8. Inside Diameter Same as Tubing
9. Easily Repaired in the Field

GET ALL THE FACTS

Operators in every field can tell you from experience that Lane - Wells Packers stand up under the toughest well conditions to prolong the flowing life of wells and reduce production costs.

Today . . . Lane - Wells "Quinta-Seal" & "Olympic" Packers are more than paying their way in thousands of wells because they can be set and reset as often as required. The multiple rings provide a positive seal-off and in more than 15 years they "Haven't Stuck Yet!"

FIGHTING Tomorrow's Tools-Today!

☆ Send today for these two bulletins giving complete details, specification and application about Lane-Wells Packers.

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WHEREVER MEN DRILL FOR OIL

Fighting Winches

POURED BY TESCO

Industry at war knows no routine. Little more than a year ago we were pouring steel almost exclusively for the oil industry, our specialty. We produced more steel castings for the oil industry than any other foundry in the world . . . and still do . . . but volume has dropped in proportion to steel diversion to machines of war.

Today TESCO Castings are riding the high seas . . . under fire . . . in the form of winches, depth guns, gun mounts, armor plate and other vital parts for Victory Ships. The winches pictured here are handling fighting equipment, food and other supplies vital to success for our armed forces around the world.

Our technique, gained through long years of experience in producing the foundation of oil tools, has vastly helped us to produce dependable tools of war. In turn, our valuable experience in war production will aid us in producing even better castings for our chosen field . . . oil . . . when victory and peace are won.

TEXAS ELECTRIC STEEL CASTING CO

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Specialized Oil Publications of

THE GULF PUBLISHING COMPANY

LOOKING AHEAD
. . . with the Editor

Good warehousing, as well as proper field practices, is essential to the industry's efforts to obtain maximum service from materials on hand. Proper warehousing of many items, including pipe, sucker rods, wire lines, rubber goods and rope, involves common sense methods in handling and installing. Instigation of such practices will extend service life appreciably.

Warehousing ideas and suggestions, obtained through the experience of 28 years of service with a major oil company, will be presented by a warehouseman in an early issue of THE OIL WEEKLY. Methods of utilizing materials on hand to do jobs other than that for which they were designed, and the salvaging of usable items while scrapping undesired scrap will be discussed.

The Oil Man's Calendar

MAR. 23	American Petroleum Institute, Division of Production, Pacific Coast District, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.
APR. 7	Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.
7–9	American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.
8–9	American Petroleum Institute, Division of Production, Eastern District, Wm. Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.
29–30	American Petroleum Institute, Division of Production, Southwestern District, Rice Hotel, Houston.
MAY 5–6	Petroleum Electrical Association, Houston.
20–21	A.P.I. Mid-Continent Section, Production Division, Tulsa.

THE OIL WEEKLY

ENGINEERING • NEWS • STATISTICS

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CENSORSHIP NOTICE—Censorship rules occasionally make it necessary to tear out or otherwise delete parts of publications destined to subscribers outside the United States. If there be such deletions in copies of THE OIL WEEKLY going abroad, they are at the request of the Office of Censorship. Copies sent abroad face unavoidable delay because of time necessarily consumed in passing the publication through the Office of Censorship.—*The Publisher.*

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There's Nothing New in Women Running Turret Lathes

Machine Accuracy Compensates for Inexperience

A QUARTER of a century ago, during the first world war, many women took the places of men at turret lathes. Then, Warner & Swasey employed scores of women as turret lathe operators. In England, thousands of women have worked at machine tools since the start of the war. Now, in America, as more and more men are called into armed services, women are again taking their places in the ranks of machine tool operators.

Under supervision and with aid in chucking heavy parts, women are fully capable of producing good work on Warner & Swasey Turret Lathes. *The extra capacity and greater accuracy built into modern Warner & Swaseys compensate to a large extent for inexperience and lack of finished mechanical skill.* Controls are conveniently located and much of the turning job is automatic.

Women can not be expected to fill the shoes of expert machinists, but for the repetitive operations required to produce vital war production, women can be trained quickly to operate Warner & Swaseys with surprising speed and precision.

WARNER & SWASEY FOR VICTORY

YOU CAN TURN IT BETTER, FASTER, FOR LESS... WITH A WARNER & SWASEY

The Changing Panorama

May Earmark Tubular Goods for Wildcats

AS A partial solution to the problems faced in increasing wildcat drilling during the coming year, there has been some discussion in PAW of establishing stocks of tubular goods in the oil country earmarked for wildcatting only.

This idea has merit, and while it will not solve the problem it will help. Small operators who, in the aggregate, drill many wells during the course of a year, do not have the stocks to draw upon which larger companies may have. Anything which will help them get pipe for wildcat drilling will help the campaign. Nor is the need confined solely to the smaller companies.

We hear that PAW is determined that pipe and other materials will be available for exploratory work. Nobody doubts the intentions of PAW along these lines, but everybody would like to be sure that PAW can do what it says it will do . . . and stocks of earmarked pipe would certainly be a move in the right direction. It is entirely possible that such a procedure might make it possible to drill a great many more wells than would be drilled otherwise, with even less steel.

And while we are talking about earmarking stocks, it might be well to consider, too, the matter of control equipment. In some high-pressure areas control equipment, available for quick use, is a necessity of the first degree, and there are no surplus stocks of control equipment available for instant emergency use.

Enlarged Expenses Curtail Wildcats

TODAY'S drilling crew, with perhaps only one experienced man per tour, is able to drill only 50 to 75 percent as much hole as experienced crews could under similar conditions. However, they are paid at the same hourly rate as former experienced men, and consequently labor cost per foot has stepped up from 33-1/3 to as much as 100 percent over levels of 15 months ago. Moreover, contractors report scarcity of equipment requires 40 percent more maintenance than was the case 15 months ago.

Paper Rationing

Paper rationing will reduce the number of pages in issues of THE OIL WEEKLY *drastically during the remainder of March. Government regulations require that paper consumption be reduced 10 percent on a quarterly basis, and this reduction during the first quarter of 1943 comes home to* THE OIL WEEKLY *particularly during March. Unless additional cuts are ordered, the number of pages in April and issues thereafter will be larger, due to provisions being made on weight of paper used, trim size and other steps.*

Somewhere these extra expenses must be covered if contractors are to be induced to drill, especially wildcats which are as hazardous from the contractors viewpoint as from the operators. No extensive wildcat program, such as the 4500 in 1943 that PAW contemplates, can be accomplished unless the spread between fair return and dead loss is adequate to provide an incentive to both contractors and oil companies.

It appears that more wildcatting can be expected only when the industry is able through better rates of return to up the drilling-contract cost. And this can be done only if the product sought brings more revenue per unit produced.

Questionnaires Cost Big Share of Earnings

HARDLY ever does one get an actual figure on the cost of government "red tape." However, a startling revelation was made recently when Henry M. Dawes, president of The Pure Oil Company, in his annual report, stated that between eight and ten percent of the net earnings of the company for 1942 was spent on answering government questionnaires.

The Pure Oil Company, back in 1933, expended approximately $300,000 in answering questionnaires and reports required by the government. "The amount spent for this purpose has certainly been multiplied several times in 1942," Dawes added and goes on to say:

"Such a mass of uncoordinated, immaterial and irrelevant data is being assembled in connection with our industry as can never be digested. Voluminous questionnaires are issued that are rarely scanned and seldom briefed, and which for the most part demonstrate things already admitted. A fair estimate of the direct and indirect cost of this to the company is between eight and ten percent of its net earnings. The cost in money is, however, insignificant as compared with the injury that is done by the diversion of manpower and the confusion of thinking which results from too much concentration upon unrelated and inconsequential details."

Outcome in Africa Will Influence Oil Supplies

OIL has a vital and direct interest in the North African campaign, because of the influence its outcome will have on availability of petroleum supply sources. When the Allies gain control of the North African coast it will open the Mediterranean sufficiently to permit transport of oil produced in Iraq or on Bahrein Island through its waters.

This will result in a considerable saving of tanker miles, and also may possibly assist in bringing some relief to the oil-starved East Coast of the United States. Haifa, Palestine's oil port, is less than 1500 nautical miles from Tunisia's east coast port of Sfax, less than half the 3600 miles from Algiers to the New England coast of the United States, which at present is the basic petroleum source for tankers carrying oil to North Africa.

Even partial shifting of North Africa's petroleum supply requirements to Iraq would mean much to the hard-pressed United States East Coast, as well as in Allied tanker moving capacity.

Recent heavy and intensive Allied bombing expeditions over Germanized Europe, which included 31 forays in the 28 days of February, and which attained a round-the-clock scale during the closing days of the month, undoubtedly have pushed the consumption of aviation gasoline to an all-time peak. Yet, there is no question but that the present military rate of consuming petroleum is but a sample of what is to come.

Drilling Shifting to Less Prolific Areas

Shortage of materials and anxiety over ability to meet growing demands raises question of whether drilling activity is being concentrated in areas that will give most oil per ton of steel expended.

BECAUSE of the scarcity of critical materials, such as steel, and prospects of immediate sharp gains in petroleum consumption, it is becoming more and more imperative that the industry accomplish more with less and less equipment. Hardly a representative of either government or industry makes a speech or writes an article without including this statement. Particularly does it apply to the exploration and development activities of the oil business, which means to the drilling of wells, as this petroleum activity is the largest consumer of steel, and also the one that can be regulated more easily.

To do this, it is necessary that drilling be concentrated in the right spots, where more oil may be procured per ton of steel expended. But, instead, an increased percentage of the drilling under war conditions and equipment priorities has taken place in the less prolific producing areas of the United States. Without exception, every one of the prolific producing states completed fewer wells in 1942 than in 1941, and indications are that, with the exception of a possible increase in California, the drilling decline in better producing regions will continue during 1943. On the other hand, drilling in the Eastern area has been maintained at pre-war levels, the same amount of drilling taking place in 1942 as in 1941, and this territory is expected to show a much smaller drop in 1943 than the national average.

Trend of Drilling Rates in U. S. Areas

	Wells Likely To Be Drilled in '43		WELLS COMPLETED			
			In 1942		In 1941	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Eastern States:						
New York	1,150	6.2	1,228	5.7	1,119	3.5
Pennsylvania	3,646	19.6	3,845	18.0	3,944	12.2
West Virginia	670	3.6	764	3.6	774	2.4
Ohio	900	4.8	1,134	5.3	1,774	5.5
Total	6,366	34.2	6,971	32.6	7,611	23.6
North Central States:						
Illinois	1,800	9.7	2,121	9.9	3,935	12.2
Indiana	275	1.5	395	1.8	546	1.7
Kentucky	260	1.4	168	0.8	335	1.0
Michigan	515	2.8	666	3.1	885	2.7
Tennessee	16	0.1	9	0.0	23	0.1
Total	2,866	15.5	3,359	15.6	5,724	17.7
Mid-Continent States:						
Kansas	1,367	7.4	1,618	7.5	2,217	6.9
Nebraska	55	0.3	28	0.1	93	0.3
Oklahoma	1,110	6.0	1,454	6.8	2,162	6.7
Total	2,532	13.7	3,100	14.4	4,472	13.9
Southwestern States:						
Arkansas	200	1.1	230	1.0	185	0.6
Louisiana	703	3.8	913	4.3	1,557	4.8
Mississippi	100	0.5	101	0.5	198	0.6
New Mexico	333	1.8	384	1.8	397	1.2
Texas	3,944	21.2	5,198	24.3	10,439	32.4
Total	5,280	28.4	6,826	31.9	12,776	39.7
Rocky Mountain States:						
Colorado	30	0.2	15	0.1	21	0.1
Montana	237	1.3	193	0.9	250	0.8
Wyoming	100	0.5	98	0.5	137	0.4
Total	367	2.0	306	1.5	408	1.3
West Coast:						
California	1,100	5.9	807	3.8	1,118	3.5
Miscellaneous*	63	0.3	43	0.2	101	0.3
United States Total	18,574	100.0	21,412	100.0	32,210	100.0

* Includes Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Arizona, Oregon and Washington, which promise very small if any quantity of oil.

In view of the sizeable decline in the nation's drilling, continuation of pre-war drilling rates in the Eastern region gives this non-prolific territory a much larger percentage of the United States' completions than heretofore. Its percent of the drilling has risen from 23.6 percent in 1941, to 32.6 percent in 1942, and is expected to reach 34.2 percent in 1943. In contrast, the Southwestern group of states, which comprise PAW's District 3, accounted for only 31.9 percent of the drilling in 1942 compared with 39.7 percent in 1941, and is likely to drill but 28.4 percent of the wells in 1943. Thus, a sharp decline in drilling operations has occurred in the country's most prolific area.

Is it wise judgment to concentrate more and more of the drilling in the least prolific area while retarding work in the most prolific region? Admittedly the problem is a complex one, involving many factors.

Arguments can be presented to show why non-prolific Eastern drilling work should not be disturbed and why prolific Southwestern states should be curbed. The Eastern region is located near the Atlantic Seaboard, and its production must be maintained to help relieve the shortage in that area, while the Southwestern states are far removed from the principle consuming center and war has disrupted normal shipping facilities. Furthermore, the Eastern area depends to a large extent upon secondary recovery work, principally water flooding, and disruption of such programs might result in the loss of considerable reserves that will mean much in the future if not so much at present.

On the other hand, the question of whether this is getting the most oil with the least steel is raised. Eastern wells are shallower, but output of wells is decidedly small. In view of close spacing and the necessity of drilling numerous input wells, the production obtained in the Eastern sector would be much smaller per ton of steel expended than in the deeper but more prolific Texas regions.

Now that the Southwestern states are being provided with means of shipping more oil to the East, through pipe lines and inland water ways, the producing ability of this region must be sufficient to fill these facilities. This appears the only chance for the United States to have assurance of adequate production to meet growing consumption. A continuance of Southwestern drilling at greatly retarded rates may damage the territory's producing ability to the point that the war effort will be injured seriously, which could be more harmful than failure to maintain the small output of the Eastern area.

More Oil Found Than Produced Says API

Although more optimistic than other studies, drop in discovery rate and need for exploration shown. Gives new fields but 260,000,000 of 1,878,076,000 barrels found, remainder to old pool development.

THE industry last week received its most encouraging estimate on the quantity of new petroleum supplies found and developed during 1942, when the American Petroleum Institute's Committee on Petroleum Reserves made public its annual report. The United States petroleum industry proved the existence of an additional 1,878,976,000 barrels of oil during the year, or 493,497,000 barrels more than the 1,385,489,000 barrels of crude oil produced during the year, according to the API study. The net increase raised the API's estimate of total known producible reserves remaining in the ground as of December 31, 1942, to 20,082,793,000 barrels, against a figure of 19,589,296,000 barrels a year previous.

Of four separate estimates made on 1942 exploratory efforts, the API is the only one to report that more crude oil reserves were found than the volume produced during the year. The other three having shown varying degrees of shortage.

This increase cannot be considered large when thinking in terms of billions of barrels, nor in view of the current high rate of consumption and prospects that demand will go much higher in the immediate future. Nevertheless, it is significant that additional underground supplies were discovered during a year when difficulties of every conceivable kind faced the industry, and that drilling activity was off more than 30 percent.

Although painting a much better picture of the nation's 1942 discovery efforts than the three previous reserve reports, the API figure still leaves the question of the industry to produce sufficient quantities to carry on national economy and military efforts in doubt, in view of vastly enlarged needs. Although more encouraging than the reserve estimates made by other sources, the API report still shows that there is a declining rate of the discovery during the past six years. Future requirements demand that reserves be great enough to allow increases in production without the waste which would follow any prolonged production at greater than optimum rate. Despite large reserves, the industry, therefore, must continue drilling new exploratory wells to find new oil fields. The decline in discovery rates, combined with the probable increases in demand, makes this drilling program more imperative now.

The API committee's 1942 report stressed the fact that its estimates of reserves do not reflect the availability or the rate at which these reserves can be produced. "For insance," the committee stated, "arbitrary division of the known reserves by a current rate of production or by any anticipated rate of consumption is obviously incorrect," and that "as a matter of fact, today's known oil can be recovered only over a period of many years and at gradually declining rates, as has been widely demonstrated by past performance under all kinds of operating conditions."

This is the soundest of advice and should be heeded earnestly by those people in our government responsible for seeing to it that materials and means are made available for whatever exploration for additional oil is necessary. This becomes of immediate importance, because it takes several years to develop a wildcat discovery to the point that the producing ability of the field attains its peak.

Most of the new oil the API credited to 1942 reserve additions was through upward revisions of estimated reserves in fields found prior to 1942. This was the result of further development of these older fields, which revealed a net addition of 1,618,925,000 barrels of crude oil which had not been included in previous estimates for these fields, but which is now indicated by additional development information. It is noteworthy that of the 1,878,976,000 barrels the committee estimates was found in 1942, that only 260,051,000 barrels were from new pools discovered during the year.

In discussing this situation, the committee report said: "It should be emphasized that the estimates in this report refer only to reserves proved by drilling and production performance. In the case of a new discovery, where only a few wells have been completed, estimates of the total quantity of oil contained in the pool, when made shortly after discovery of the pool, are hazardous and subject to considerable error. For this reason, a relatively small area is assigned to such a pool but not without full realization that subsequent drilling may extend the re-

API Estimate of Proved Petroleum Reserves in the United States

(Barrels of 42 U. S. Gallons)

	Proved Reserves as of January 1, 1942 (December31,1941)	Proved New Reserves (Discoveries, Extensions and Revisions in 1942*	Production During 1942 (Bureau of Mines Preliminary)	Proved Reserves as of December 31,*1942 (Cols. 1+2 less 3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arkansas	295,017,000	31,637,000	26,628,000	300,026,000
California	3,323,147,000	121,025,000	248,326,000	3,195,846,000
Colorado	23,443,000	18,220,000	2,220,000	39,443,000
Illinois	333,714,000	79,520,000	106,456,000	306,778,000
Indiana	22,873,000	15,643,000	6,743,000	31,773,000
Kansas	689,795,000	94,816,000	97,636,000	686,975,000
Kentucky	36,450,000	2,675,000	4,472,000	34,653,000
Louisiana	1,330,134,000	227,718,000	115,726,000	1,442,126,000
Michigan	55,620,000	29,977,000	21,754,000	63,843,000
Mississippi	80,207,000	—10,477,000†	28,833,000	40,897,000
Montana	86,124,000	7,508,000	8,074,000	85,558,000
Nebraska	4,014,000	—600,000†	1,237,000	2,177,000
New Mexico	674,817,000	34,224,000	31,544,000	677,497,000
New York	59,816,000	None	5,421,000	54,395,000
Ohio	37,404,000	1,160,000	3,543,000	35,021,000
Oklahoma	1,035,820,000	73,797,000	140,690,000	968,927,000
Pennsylvania	170,897,000	None	17,779,000	153,118,000
Texas	10,975,641,000	1,053,457,000	483,371,000	11,545,727,000
West Virginia	50,011,000	750,000	3,574,000	47,187,000
Wyoming	304,053,000	97,911,000	31,392,000	370,572,000
Miscellaneous‡	299,000	15,000	60,000	254,000
Total United States	19,589,296,000	1,878,976,000	1,385,479,000	20,082,793,000

*This column includes proved reserves discovered in new fields plus proved reserves added by extensions of pools only partly developed a year ago, plus or minus any revisions in former estimates. Only a limited area is assigned to each new discovery even though the Committee may believe that eventually a much larger area will produce, for in this report we are concerned only with actually proved reserves. See another table for breakdown of oil found in new fields and revisions and extensions.

† No discoveries; previous estimates revised downward.

‡ Includes Tennessee, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

gion and therefore the quantity of oil proved to be in the pool. The total of new oil estimated in this way in any given year will always be comparatively small and the total of new oil through extensions comparatively large. Again, as knowledge of the factors affecting production and well performance become available and are studied, reserves in older fields can be estimated with greater precision and revised accordingly. Thus we are dealing with essentially known data in making these estimates of reserves."

The report gave no consideration of the reserves which may be found in areas known to be favorable to the accumulation of oil but which are yet are untested.

Because of differences in type of reserve data contained in the two reports it is difficult to compare the API reserve estimate with the recent one released by the Petroleum Administration for War. The PAW report did not include additions to reserves resulting from extensions to fields discovered prior to 1942, which the API study includes. The PAW report attempted to calculate reserves in so-called "proved undrilled" areas, while the API included only the "proved drilled" territory. Consequently, the only comparison to be made is between the API "estimate of reserves contained in new fields discovered in 1942" and the PAW "estimate of reserves in new fields and new horizons discovered in 1942 that have been proved by drilling," which PAW calls "proved producing." In this connection the PAW report carried this statement: "It is believed that the total figure shown as 'proved producing' corresponds essentially with the figure of 'new reserves in new pools' as estimated by the American Petroleum Institute." On this basis the two reports are fairly well in agreement, except for Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico, as shown by an accompanying table. The API report credited new fields in these states with considerably larger proved reserves than did PAW.

Comparison of API and PAW Proved Reserve Estimates

	ESTIMATED NEW RESERVES	
	By A.P.I. In Fields Discovered in 1942	By P.A.W in Fields and Horizons Discovered in 1942
Arkansas	19,706,000	20,600,000
California	5,195,000	11,165,000
Illinois	14,281,000	15,034,250
Indiana	780,000	968,800
Kansas	14,719,000	14,593,805
Kentucky	2,675,000	1,440,500
Louisiana	42,110,000	16,278,000
Michigan	6,120,000	3,585,300
Montana	200,000	80,000
New Mexico	16,340,000	880,000
Ohio	1,160,000	78,000
Oklahoma	26,897,000	36,620,305
Texas	108,653,000	57,177,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,479,440
Miscellaneous	15,000	.....
Total U. S.	260,051,000	178,420,960

Most of the new oil found during the year was in Texas, where 1,053,457,000 barrels of the 1,878,976,000 barrels was located, according to the API. This compared with the discovery of 859,-709,000 barrels in this state during 1942. The increase was due to extension of previously found fields, for new fields in the state were credited with less oil than those opened during 1941, but nevertheless accounted for 108,653,000 barrels of the 260,051,000 found in the nation. Texas' 1942 volume of new oil found was more than twice its production of 483,371,000 barrels, and consequently its remaining reserves climbed to 11,545,727,000 barrels.

Summary of API Committee's Annual Reports Covering Period 1937-1942

(Barrels of 42 U. S. Gallons)

YEAR	New Oil Blocked Out During Year: Through Revisions of Previous Estimates and Extensions to Known Fields	Through New Pools Discovered During Year	Total Through New Discoveries, Extensions and Revisions	Production During Year	Estimated Proved Reserves as of End of Year
1937	2,792,790,000	928,742,000	3,721,532,000	1,277,664,000	15,507,268,000
1938	2,243,571,000	810,493,000	3,054,064,000	1,213,186,000	17,348,146,000
1939	2,058,455,000	340,667,000	2,399,122,000	1,264,256,000	18,483,012,000
1940	1,607,012,000	286,338,000	1,893,350,000	1,351,847,000	19,024,515,000
1941	1,538,989,000	429,974,000	1,968,963,000	1,404,182,000	19,589,296,000
1942	1,618,925,000	260,051,000	1,878,976,000	1,385,479,000	20,082,793,000

Comparison of API Estimates of Oil Found in 1942 and 1941 by States

	Through New Fields Discovered During Year		Through Revisions of Previous Estimates and Extension of Fields		Total Through New Fields, Extensions and Revisions	
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
Arkansas	19,706,000	9,535,000	11,931,000	5,591,000	31,637,000	15,126,000
California	5,195,000	18,750,000	115,830,000	243,278,000	121,025,000	262,028,000
Colorado	.....	.....	18,220,000	2,095,000	18,220,000	2,095,000
Illinois	14,281,000	62,946,000	65,239,000	89,601,000	79,520,000	152,547,000
Indiana	780,000	1,926,000	14,863,000	13,878,000	15,643,000	15,804,000
Kansas	14,719,000	23,673,000	80,097,000	57,295,000	94,816,000	80,968,000
Kentucky	2,675,000	213,000	.....	.....	2,675,000	213,000
Louisiana	42,110,000	47,915,000	185,608,000	182,668,000	227,718,000	230,583,000
Michigan	6,120,000	27,330,000	23,857,000	10,072,000	29,977,000	37,402,000
Mississippi	.....	1,000,000	—10,477,000	54,279,000	—10,477,000	55,279,000
Montana	200,000	.....	7,308,000	4,207,000	7,508,000	4,207,000
Nebraska	.....	1,550,000	—600,000	351,000	—600,000	1,901,000
New Mexico	16,340,000	1,201,000	17,884,000	20,844,000	34,224,000	22,045,000
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,160,000	3,660,000	.....	6,800,000	1,160,000	10,460,000
Oklahoma	26,897,000	58,911,000	46,900,000	129,759,000	73,797,000	188,670,000
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	108,653,000	170,364,000	944,804,000	689,345,000	1,053,457,000	859,709,000
West Virginia	.....	1,000,000	750,000	.....	750,000	1,000,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	.....	96,711,000	28,926,000	97,911,000	28,926,000
Miscellaneous	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....
	260,051,000	429,974,000	1,618,925,000	1,538,989,000	1,878,976,000	1,968,963,000

Shale Provides U. S. Low Cost Oil Supply

ANTICIPATING the day when domestic oil shale resources of the nation may have to be worked to produce sufficient gasoline and other petroleum products to meet consumptive needs, the United States Bureau of Mines has issued a detailed report on methods of mining shales in Garfield County, Colorado, where the bureau has produced shale oil in experimental quantities.

Pointing out that shale oil has been produced commercially in Scotland for many years, and that United States reserves of oil-bearing shales are estimated to be capable of providing 92 billion barrels of oil, which is nearly twice the volume of natural crude oil the nation has produced, the bureau's report expresses the belief that the cost of mining shale will be relatively low, except during the first year or two required to get operations organized.

Engineers found that the beds examined in Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 1, near Rulison, Colorado, had thickness of 20, 44 and 106 feet respectively. They placed the cost of mining the shale at $1.22 per ton from the 20-foot bed, 87 cents from the 44-foot bed and 66 cents from the 106-foot bed, and estimated that the two thinner beds would produce one barrel of oil per ton and the thickest bed about one half barrel per ton. In other words, the cost per barrel of oil from the two thinner sections would average $1.04 per barrel and that from the thicker bed $1.22 per barrel. These figures compare with an average price of $1.17 per barrel for natural crude oil during 1942, from which, of course, operators were expected to pay taxes and obtain their profit, if any. Neither profit or taxes were considered in the bureau's shale oil cost figures, but operations on a large scale might well reduce the cost of shale oil below the values given.

"Paul Bunyan" Plow Aids Pipe Line Salvage

By FRANK BRIGGS, Staff Writer

Newly developed plow assembly made from scrap materials accomplishes recovery of buried pipe lines speedily and with minimum number of men

PRESENT shortages of transportation and pipe-line facilities for oil movements has necessitated the rearrangement of numerous pipe-line systems. Such changes have not only been of local nature, but also have involved the removal and relocation of systems of great length. Salvage from the ground of buried pipe has been one of the delaying factors in the finishing of such work, and also for conservation of manpower.

Faced with the necessity of salvaging 36 miles of pipe line in a limited period, J. E. Cheek of Cheek Construction Company, Pampa, Texas, conceived the idea of plowing up the line and worked out the design and method of using a "Paul Bunyan" plow. It proved itself capable of performing the work in less time than normal procedures, and released many men that otherwise would have been required. Location, plowing the ground, raising the pipe, back-filling, cutting, cleaning and beveling operations are conducted in continuous assembly-line fashion that recovered from five to seven miles per day.

The materials used in the plow's construction would cause a most injured wince from any passing scrap collection campaign chairman, and required three days and nights to assemble. The wheels and axles were obtained from an old spudder, the box girder for the beam of the plow was fabricated from old plate steel, and the hand winch was procured from an abandoned road grader.

Looking like a pumping unit on wheels, the plow assembly is topped by a beam to which the plow share is connected. Raising and lowering operations for the share are accomplished by means of a hand-operated winch line. V-shaped double-wing spreaders, which float on top of the ground regardless of the depth of the plow point, are attached to the assembly on each side. The plow proper is provided with a "rooter" composed of two heavy steel points that fit

The "Paul Bunyan" plow on the end of its towing power. Connected to the draw-bar is a 60 horsepower tractor preceded by three 40 horsepower tractors in the lead. All tractors are connected by wire line cables.

on each side of the buried pipe, thus performing the double function of breaking the ground and guiding the assembly.

The plow share is arranged such that it can be easily removed for sharpening or repairing in the event of fouling the point. In order to reduce this possibility, a runner rides the top of the pipe and carries the point over the ordinary collars or other raised obstructions.

Salvaging Procedure

The line to be reclaimed is first located by radio. The radio locator determines, by intensity of sound reception, the under-surface position of the pipe, which during the process is made to serve as the medium of broadcasting. Stakes are driven at intervals in the ground above the point at which the locator indicates the position of the line.

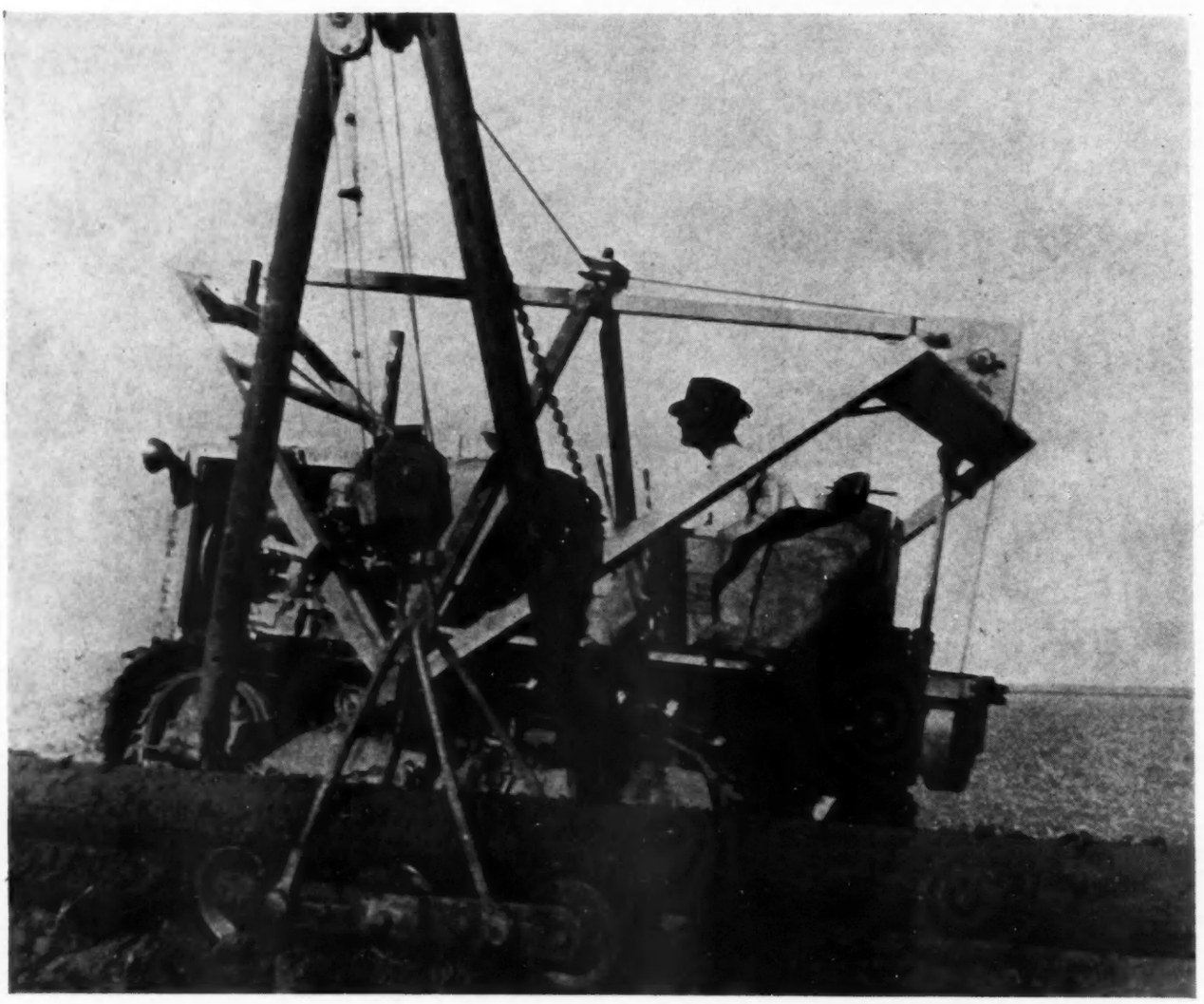
After location of the line, the plow, towed by tractors, is brought into service. The power required for towing the plow varies according to the character of the soil and depth of the pipe to be uprooted and usually takes from 2 to 4 crawler tractors representing from 150 to 225 horsepower. As the plow is towed along the desired path, the share digs into the surface for the required depth, which is regulated by the beam and winch. The dirt is thrown by the share equally to each side; it is then moved from the berm of the ditch by the trailing V-shaped double-wing spreaders. The earth around the pipe itself is then loosened by the pronged rooters that fit around the line and represent the final function of the plow assembly. The secret of successful operation may be attributed to the performance of the floating wings and this particular part of the assembly is being patented by Cheek.

Following the plow and its escorting towing equipment, are two side-boom tractors. These tractors and booms, equipped with pipe cradles, lift the line and support it until a closely following bull-dozer back-fills the ditch, which then supports the pipe on the surface. This procedure replaces skids, thus saving in materials and labor.

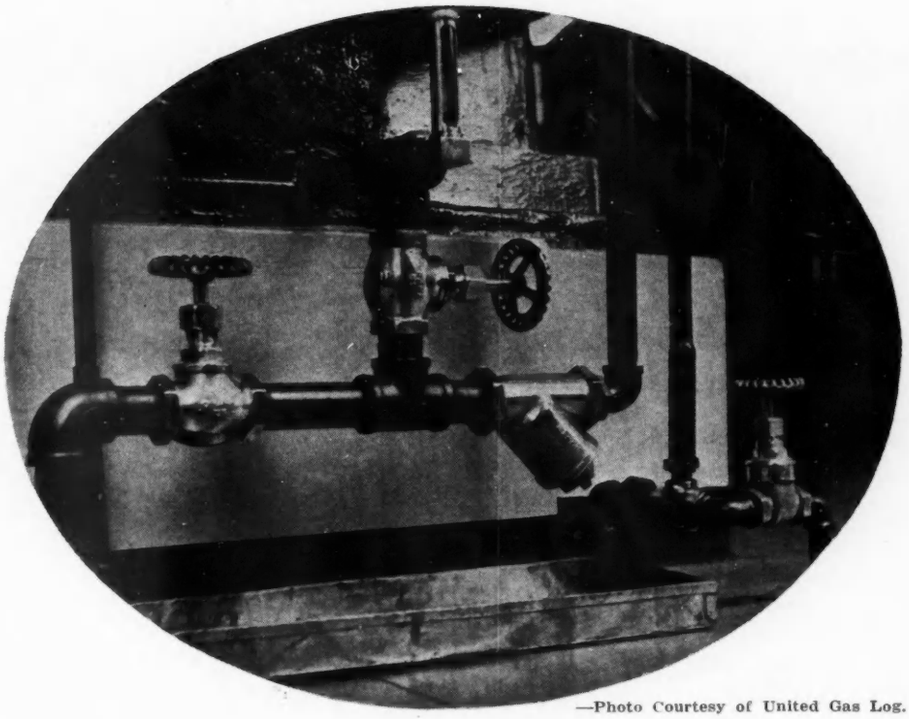
The fast pace set by the plowing and lifting crews necessitates four to six pipe cutters, dismantling the line into 40-foot lengths, working continuously. The dismantled pipe is hauled to the cleaning yard where cleaning and beveling machines complete the salvage operation.

Under normal conditions, five to seven miles of pipe may be recovered per day. This same amount of line would require from 3 to 6 ditching machines for stripping, but the job would lack the additional advantage of having the earth around the pipe loosened, facilitating lifting.

The procedure of back-filling the ditch behind the lifting boom eliminates the collection, transportation and placing of skids, which is a conservation of manpower.



The side boom tractor easily lifts the pipe from the ditch by means of the pipe cradle. Bull-dozer, following boom, back-fills the trench thus providing support for the pipe on the surface.



—Photo Courtesy of United Gas Log.

Extension of Oiling System Protects Engine Bearings

Revised layout of oil leads and introduction of a bypass permits recirculation of fluid and counter-current drainage to remove sludge deposits without dismantling lines

EXTENSION of the usual lubrication system of those internal-combustion engines which depend upon splash distribution for much of the lublication of crank bearings and piston and cylinder wall surfaces may be made to pay dividends in prolonged service, if the plan worked out by the engineer of a compressor station is adopted.

The lubricant, pumped from the crankcase sump through a filter by the usual gear unit, is carried to the elevated leads to the main rod bearings through the usual riser. This fluid under pressure is filtered through the usual unit, and then passed through a second supplemental unit in the horizontal run just before the tie-in of the riser. This second strainer is designed to catch only those particles of carbon and lint which bypass the main strainer, and serves to protect the settings of the needle valves which regulate distribution to the individual oil leads.

By bringing this return lead below the level of the crankcase base, the line carrying the usual sump sight gauge is extended to overhang the horizontal oil line, being tied to it with tee and valve so that, if desired, the entire circulation of the pump or any desired portion of it may be returned directly to the sump, thus permitting a quicker cycle of oil through the filter than would be the case where the flow was all carried through the riser and distributed over the bearings.

The tie-in of the line to the lower side of the run to the gauge glass also permits the entire contents of the sump to be drained through this nipple, into the horizontal line, and out through the section filled with the screen unit when it is in place. This reverse flow through the line enables the short horizontal runs to be flushed thoroughly of carbon and other sediment, and is a marked improvement over the plan whereby the gauge is carried at the end of a dead line, in which flow through the crankcase sump tends to cause the accumulation of dirt, eventually causing incorrect oil level to appear on the glass.

A further gain through the use of the set-up shown lies in the ease with which the sight glass can be cleaned without dismantling. The cap can be removed at the top of the glass, and the unit cleaned with a kerosine- or gasoline-soaked swab with the valve below in the open position. Any possible contamination of the sump oil is thus avoided, the cleaning fluid draining down into the run and thence into the screen trap.

Placing a shallow pan, of galvanized metal or painted to insure visibility of oil leak, permits the system to be drained without marring or spotting the floor, and enables the tightness of oil-line joints to be verified simply by inspecting the condition of the inside of the bottom of the pan.

Good Financial Statements Benefit Oil Producers

By E. M. REED, Valuation Engineer, First National Bank, Houston

OIL, gas and distillate production are wasting resources, and every barrel of oil, every cubic foot of gas, and each gallon of distillate withdrawn from the underground reservoir diminishes the producer's capital. Therefore, his present worth position cannot be maintained unless a substantial portion of his income is applied to successful reinvestment. This is required in the form of drilling and completing wells on proven properties, and exploration activities. This latter activity requires costly geological, geophysical, land-leasing and drilling expense. The producer who, therefore, does not attempt to forestall a declining capital position is in the actual process of eventual liquidation.

The company or individual engaged in the production of oil, gas or distillate and the more hazardous exploration for these minerals conducts operations that are not comparable to the activities of an average commercial enterprise. Therefore, a financial statement prepared by the producer on a summarized basis and presented to a financial institution may not serve the purpose for which it is intended, unless it is accompanied by complete amplifications. These are essential to make the statement understandable and convincing to a person not directly engaged in the production phase of the petroleum industry.

The preparation of a financial statement is an accounting procedure. However, the compilation of an oil producer's financial statement with the intention of showing the present worth of the producing properties requires the application of evaluation engineering. An evaluation will give an appreciated or depreciated value to the producing assets as compared to the unretired capital investment. Evaluation facilities may not be available or may be considered too expensive for the anticipated benefits to the producer, but these reasons should not necessarily preclude the preparation of a financial statement on book costs or the substitution of practical values. Whatever the type of financial statement prepared, it should be substantiated with sufficient descriptive material to make it convey the requisite information.

Financial statements are often limited to a balance sheet listing summarized assets and liabilities. A profit-and-loss statement for the year is an integral part of a complete financial statement and is complementary to the balance sheet. Both the balance sheet and the profit-and-loss statement are essential to give a complete picture of the financial structure and progress of an enterprise. The latter statement should include depreciation and depletion charged off, intangible development costs and federal and all other taxes paid, as well as all other items of cost and income. Two items which always should be presented in detail at the end of the year are accounts receivable and indebtedness both secured and unsecured. Costs should be separately itemized and divided under the headings of direct or field expenses, overhead expenses and taxes. In some cases it may be desirable to include the cumulative cost accounting on individual producing leases. Where the properties have been appreciated over costs, a financial statement should include supporting summarized evaluations on at least each of the more important properties.

Property Descriptions Essential

One of the most desirable inclusions in a financial report is an adequate description of each producing property. In Texas this can be confined to the operator, lease name, acres, survey, field and county; and in most other states the section, township and range can be substituted for the survey. The kind of interest, the net participation in the gross production and any outstanding obligations against the net interest should be included. Producing properties should be segregated from explorative holdings. The latter are set up at cost or a going market value, however, these values fluctuate rapidly and can be considered only as of general interest. The adequate description of income properties and accompanying data along the foregoing lines, will enable the financial institution's appraiser to locate the leases and estimate their present worth or confirm the adequacy of their represented values.

The wide division of lease and mineral ownerships in the average undeveloped field customarily necessitates a continuous development program, even though one producer may have a predominant leasehold position. Usually the rate of development will be accelerated where there is a greater division of interest, as was the case in the East Texas field. Unitization which tends to modify the demand for an unreasonable rate of development cannot always be effected, particularly after the discovery of oil production. Therefore, under these conditions the producer is frequently faced with the exploitation of newly discovered reserves at a rate of development which usually requires a capital outlay in excess of his cash reserve or current income. The deficit may be further increased by restricted oil outlets in certain areas. This condition does not mitigate the usual demands for additional development which can be legally enforced. Under these circumstances the producer seeks credit for the development of his properties.

For credit purposes, under existing conditions a complete intelligible, up-to-date financial statement is more essential than ever before. This is particularly due to increased taxation essential to the war effort. There is the more indeterminable political risk occasioned by the federal governmental attitude towards the elimination of certain features of depletion allowance and the option which permits the producer to charge intangible drilling and development costs to expense in addition to the disposition of other exploration costs on which no capital gain may ever be realized.

It is, therefore, suggested that the foregoing indicates the desirability of an annual critical review of the producer's present worth position in the light of the then existing economic and political conditions and the incorporation of the results into a comprehensive self-explanatory financial statement. It is believed this should be of material value to the producer and his bank in their financial relationship and assist materially in enabling the bank to cooperate with the producer in his development program.

Shock-Proof

with

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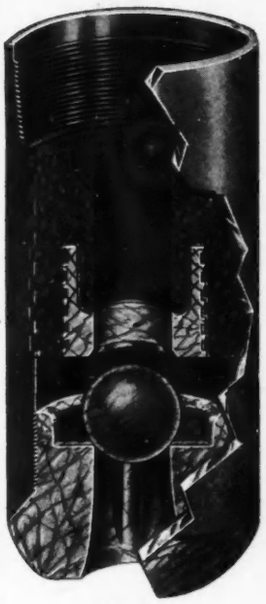
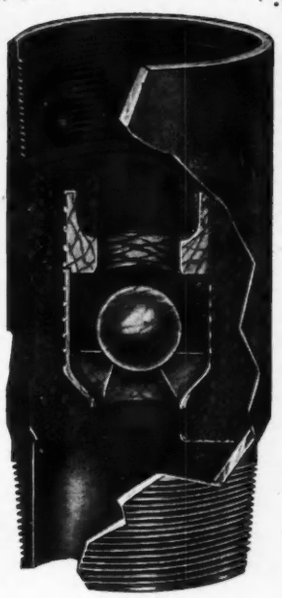


Regular Float Shoe

Geyser Float Shoe



M & F Float Collar

Geyser Guide Shoe

Regular Guide Shoe

AN EXCLUSIVE LARKIN FEATURE

Larkin added tremendous strength and shock resistance to cementing equipment 12 years ago by introducing *genuine fabric-base Bakelite* for the valve, ball and guide. Larkin has improved its use to the extent that no other material can rightly be compared to it for safely running, landing and cementing casing. Try any test you like, Larkin's strong, shock-resisting, drillable, moulded high-impact Bakelite equipped products will win Check our claims on your next casing job.

LARKIN

LARKIN PACKER COMPANY, INC.

St. Louis, Mo.

WAREHOUSES: Houston, Corpus Christi, Odessa, Shreveport, Tulsa, Great Bend, Salem. EXPORT· 74 Trinity Place, New York City

LARKIN HAS CONSISTENTLY BUILT BETTER FLOATING AND GUIDING EQUIPMENT AT NO PREMIUM COST TO YOU

NOW YOU CAN HEAVY-UP
MAGCOBAR
BARITE
MUD WEIGHT
FOR OIL WELL DRILLING
MAGNET COVE BARIUM CORP.
MALVERN, ARKANSAS

YOUR MUD... Less Royalty!

PATENTS AFFECTING MUD WEIGHTING MATERIALS HAVE EXPIRED

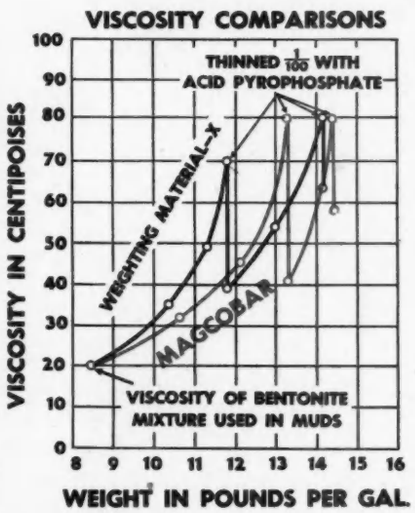
Magnet Cove Barium Corporation has pioneered the sale of reasonably priced barite and we will continue to give the operator our same high quality barite at our same low price.

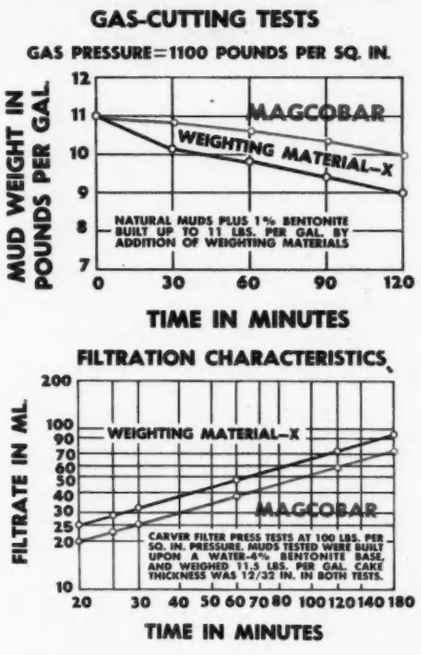
Now that the patents affecting weighting materials have expired, oil operators may use MAGCOBAR BARITE without the red tape of securing and conforming to a license formerly required by the patent owner. This means the elimination of royalty charges or a saving of approximately 40% in the over-all cost of mud weighting material.

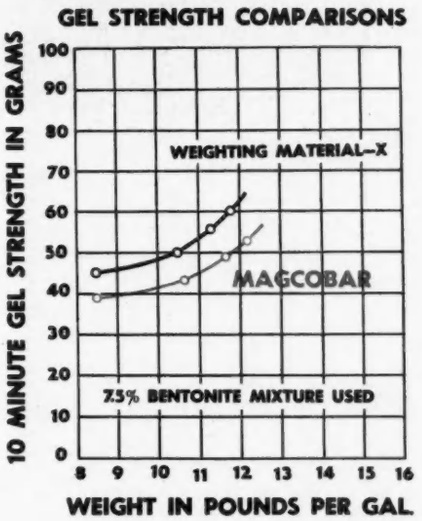
MAGCOBAR BARITE is, by no means, a newcomer to the oil country. During the past two years numerous major operators have bought over a million bags. Exhaustive field and laboratory tests reveal that MAGCOBAR BARITE compares favorably with competitive materials in essential weighting and wall building characteristics and is superior to competitive materials in some respects. It is produced through an exclusive flotation process, permitting precise control of the specific gravity and assuring a clean, uniform product of the following specifications:

Specific Gravity: 4.35—4.45; Size: 99%—325 mesh; pH: Approximately neutral.

THESE CHARTS TELL THE STORY OF MAGCOBAR BARITE QUALITY




GAS-CUTTING TESTS
GAS PRESSURE=1100 POUNDS PER SQ. IN.
MAGCOBAR
WEIGHTING MATERIAL–X
NATURAL MUDS PLUS 1% BENTONITE BUILT UP TO 11 LBS. PER GAL. BY ADDITION OF WEIGHTING MATERIALS
MUD WEIGHT IN POUNDS PER GAL.
TIME IN MINUTES
FILTRATION CHARACTERISTICS
WEIGHTING MATERIAL–X
MAGCOBAR
CARVER FILTER PRESS TESTS AT 100 LBS. PER SQ. IN. PRESSURE. MUDS TESTED WERE BUILT UPON A WATER-4% BENTONITE BASE, AND WEIGHED 11.5 LBS. PER GAL. CAKE THICKNESS WAS 12/32 IN. IN BOTH TESTS.
FILTRATE IN ML.
TIME IN MINUTES



WAREHOUSE STOCK POINTS

Texas—Alice, Alvin, Bay City, Beaumont, Houston, Katy, Pinehurst, Refugio and San Benito. *Louisiana*—Baton Rouge, Berwick, Harvey, Houma, Jennings, Ferriday, Lockport, New Iberia, Opelousas, Sulphur, Venice and Ville Platte.

MAGCOGEL BENTONITE →

Operators will find MAGCOGEL BENTONITE a good companion product for MAGCOBAR BARITE. This almost pure colloidal material is carefully manufactured from the finest Wyoming bentonite available. It, too, has been used by numerous operators with complete satisfaction when its gel-forming and wall building qualities were needed in the drilling fluid.

MAGNET COVE BARIUM CORPORATION

MINES & PLANT; Malvern, Arkansas — SALES OFFICE; Niels Esperson Bldg. Houston, Texas

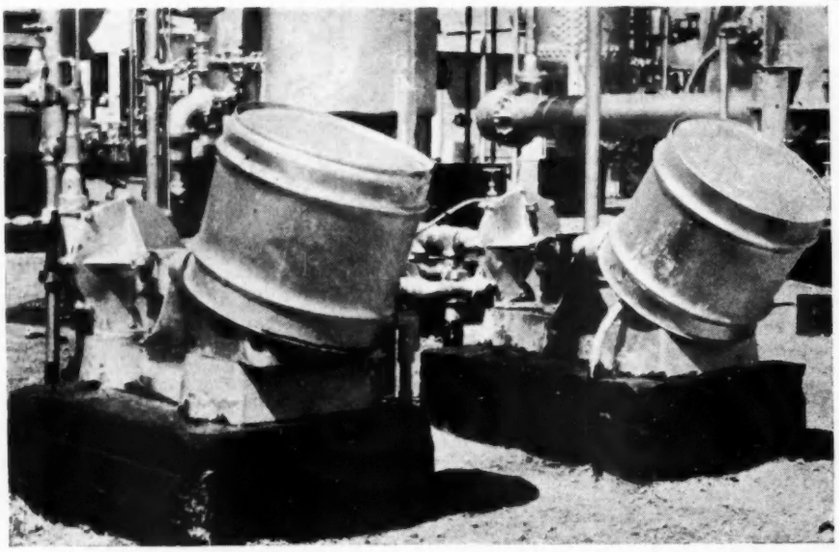
PRACTICAL OPERATING *Hints* FOR

1. *MOTOR CARE*

Drum Covers Prevent Damage by Weather

the roughened surface left by the acetylene torch.

Upending these drum parts over the motor prevents snow and rain from entering the field cases and armature.



Dividing 30-gallon drum near center provides slip-on shield which protects electrical units from rain and snow. Ventilating system of motor affords necessary air change.

IN PRESSURE maintenance plants when auxiliary equipment is necessary to condition the returned gas, small motor-driven pumps are sometimes set in the open far from a pump building.

Motors which are weatherproof can be protected further and at almost no cost by using discarded non-returnable oil drums. One end of the drum is removed, cutting that part away which contains the head bung and smoothing the edges to remove jagged edges and

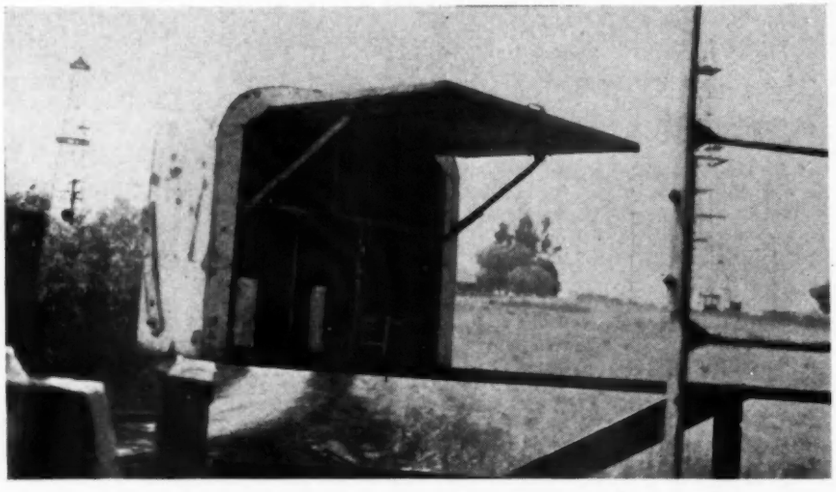
2. *GOOD LEASEKEEPING*

Metal Box Segregates Various Lease Needs

COMPLETE protection for the centrifuge, sample containers, chart boxes and other lease supplies may be secured by the provision of a weathertight box at one end of the customary work shelf. As the wooden box is no bar to the pilferer, one company forms this supplies cabinet from scraps of light tank steel, welding the shell with continuous beads of protection against bad weather, and mounting a door heavy enough to withstand rough handling.

The door, hinged at the top and with a slight shoulder to form a seal with the housing, is supported when open by two locking arms salvaged from the trunk compartment of a wrecked automobile.

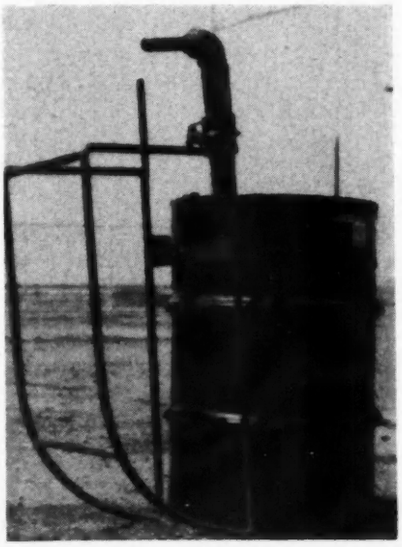
The interior of the cabinet is divided with built-in shelves so as to provide a maximum of storage and eliminate waste space. A hasp and staple, welded to door and case respectively, permit the unit to be padlocked when local conditions indicate such a need.



Arranged with shelves and partitions, this unit keeps records and charts clean and saves time in preparing lease reports. Hinged door fits tightly to provide weather protection.

3. *DRUM HANDLING*

One-Man Rocker Cuts Lubricant Handling



With adjustable clamping hook to grasp top chime, this rocker permits ready spotting of drum.

A ROCKER-TYPE oil drum support which enables one man to handle a full drum without strain, and which may readily be shifted from place to place as needed, may be easily welded from a few short pieces of worn sucker rod.

The rocker is attached while the drum is upright, the unit being tilted slightly to allow the grooved bottom rest to be slipped under the chime of the drum and engage it firmly. The upper clamping member, slotted and sliding over a bolt welded to the rocker, is then brought

THE PRODUCTION MAN

$5.00 will be paid for each illustrated acceptable contribution. Mail to The Editor, THE OIL WEEKLY, *Houston.*

down over the drum and the nut tightened to retain it firmly.

The company making this rocker cites the following advantages:

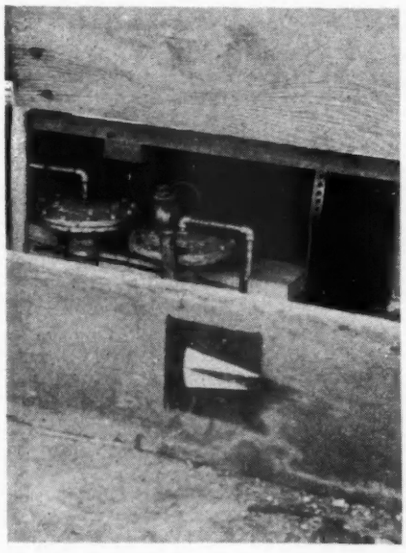
1. Simplicity of construction and minimum material requirements.
2. One man can install the rocker as it is not necessary to lift the drum.
3. The unit is readily adaptable for use at isolated locations where only one drum is used at a time.
4. It is easy to move and requires little room or care while being transported.

4. *REGULATION*

Outside Indicator Checks Covered Unit

TO MAKE it possible for an operator to observe the action and position of a pressure-control instrument which is placed in a frost box, an indicator hand costing only a few pieces of idle material and a little time can be installed on the side of the cover.

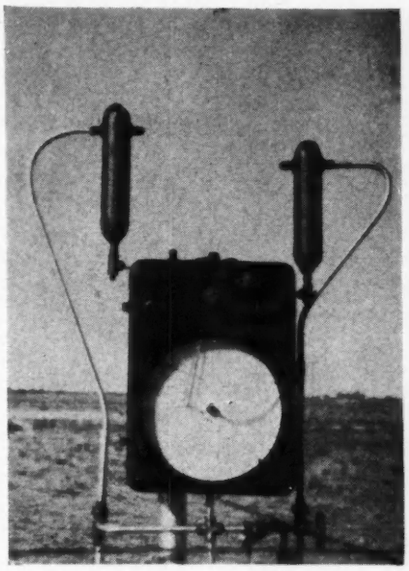
Linkage to suit conditions is attached to the vertical stem of the control valve and connected to a shaft passing through a bearing inserted in a hole bored through one of the box planks. A hand attached to this shaft travels across a painted background consisting of a segment of white outlined with black, showing instantly whether the valve is wide open, closed or operating between the two extremes.



Connected to indicator arm of diaphragm mechanism, this arrow shows amount of shift in unit.

5. *METERING*

Unique Hook-up Saves Mercury for Recorder



Elevated cylinders permit flow of mercury from recorder at surge, trapping fluid for gravity return.

IN VIEW of the scarcity of mercury and the time lost in obtaining necessary replacements, any revision of the meter hook-up which will tend to conserve this element is well worth the time required to install it.

One company devised and is installing overhead-type mercury traps on all field orifice meter installations. The traps are made so that when there is a surge of pressure on the line the mercury is blown up into the container, where expanded diameter and greater volume permit the pressure to blow through the mercury without wasting it.

As soon as the pressure drops to normal, the mercury is returned by gravity to the meter chamber and the meter automatically returned to service.

This type of elevated surge chamber removes the need for draining off mercury as from the low-type trap in order to return it by hand-pouring to the pressure chamber. This operation, in addition to keeping the meter off the line until the job is completed, also results in wastage of mercury through spilling.

The automatic feature of the mercury return removes the need for as frequent checking of the meter as would be the case were records lost during down time.

"PD 1-A" and other NEW PRIORITY FORMS

NOW AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

PD 1-A, the successor to PD-1, original application for Preference Rating, only recently issued by War Production Board is to be made out in triplicate for each class of material (or capital equipment) commonly supplied by a single plant and for each product or each use for which such material (or capital equipment) is required. Complete instructions for preparation of this form are included with each form.

PD-298 For Steel Plate Requirements. This form must be prepared in quadruplicate by Steel Plate Consumers and received by Producers and the Plate and Shape Unit, Iron and Steel Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of the month preceding the month in which shipment is required.

PD-299 For Steel Plate Consumption. No requests for steel plates covered by Form PD-298 will receive consideration unless this form is received by the Plate and Shape Unit, Iron and Steel Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., on or before the seventh day following the close of the month reported.

PURCHASE ORDER FORMS CONTAINING STATEMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE UNDER ORDER P-98.

Gulf's regular purchase order Form 260, size 8½ x 11 in pads of 33 triplicate sets, printed in two colors and **now containing a short statement for compliance under Order P-98 will save you time in the preparation of orders under P-98.**

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In 1943 . . . . . WAR SAVINGS BONDS ARE BUYING ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT FOR VICTORY

Money from the sale of Liberty Bonds, clothed, armed and transported our boys to France and victory in 1918.

Today, money from the sale of War Savings Bonds is building the best fed, the best clothed, the best trained, and the best armed fighters the world has ever known. You save lives by keeping them in the pink of condition and supplied with the finest weapons. Do this by continuing to buy War Savings Bonds every week, every month to the very limit of your ability.

YOU WILL HAVE MONEY FROM THESE BONDS AFTER THE WAR to buy the hundreds of alluring products to be offered in the new age of plastic chemistry and chemurgy. AND REMEMBER THIS . . . your bonds can't decrease in value as Uncle Sam will pay on demand par value plus a good rate of interest.

LET'S LEND EVERY AVAILABLE DOLLAR TO UNCLE SAM . . .
THE BEST SECURITY ON EARTH

REED ROLLER BIT CO.
HOUSTON, TEXAS,

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ WASHINGTON ROUNDUP ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

OPA Adjusts Fuel Oil Prices East of Rocky Mountains

»

Surplus of Gasoline and Shortage of Fuel Oils Unless Yields Adjusted Warns PIWC

»

PAW Wants More Wildcats Quickly in Effort to Get 4500 Drilled

»

Application to Extend Products Line to East Coast Filed

»

By B. F. LINZ
Washington Correspondent

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

VIEWS of the oil industry on a number of current problems, pipe lines, prices, tubular goods stocks, manpower and the post-war situation among them, were made known definitely in a series of resolutions adopted at the March meeting of the Petroleum Industry War Council last week.

The monthly session of PIWC was the outstanding event of the week in Washington oil circles, the only other important developments being a further hearing by the Truman Committee on the 20-inch products line, rejection by a House Committee of the Standard Oil (California) Navy contract for concentration of government holdings in Naval Reserve No. 1, and extension to all territory East of the Rockies of the gravity premium system for pricing blended fuel oils ordered by OPA.

At the Truman hearing, Administrator Ickes indicated a determination to go ahead with the construction of the products pipe line from the Beaumont-Houston end despite the intra-industry controversy which has become a political fight in Congress when nine Midwest senators supporting the proposal for a line from Seymour, Ind., to the Atlantic seaboard.

Ickes disclosed his intention in informing the committee that previous to appearing before it he had filed application with WPB for priorities for the material necessary to carry the line through to New York this year.

Higher Fuel Oil Output Expected Under New OPA Price Structure

New price structures and dollars-per-barrel maximums for blended fuels for all the United States east of the Rocky Mountains were announced by OPA March 3, in a move which officials said was "significant" and should result in a definite increase in industrial fuel oil output (THE OIL WEEKLY, Feb. 15).

The new set-up was made to encourage refineries to blend heavy and cheaper residual oils with the lighter and more expensive distillates to yield greater quantities of the fuel in greatest demand. Prices are adjusted to make possible a realization from such blends comparable to the return from the oils if sold separately.

The order follows adjustments previously made for the area embracing Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and parts of Texas and Louisiana to relieve local shortages of railroad and industrial fuel oil. Extension to the rest of the country east of the Rockies, it was declared, will permit refiners, under the direction of PAW, to blend wherever more industrial fuels are needed, and wherever supplies of domestic heating oils are available after domestic heating requirements have been met, without financial loss.

Stocks of residual fuels in storage east of the mountains on November 30, 1942, it was pointed out, were only 21,800,000 barrels, or 9,400,000 barrels less than on the corresponding date of 1941.

"In general," an OPA statement explained, "the change from pricing on the basis of standard Nos. 5 and 6 fuel oils to pricing according to definitely defined gravity ranges will result in higher cost on blended heavy grades of fuel oil to the extent to which blending of more costly grades is found necessary to increase the supply of heavy oils. Increases will be offset to an appreciable extent by savings in transportation costs.

"These main purposes will be served by the new price ceilings which permit the marketing of blended fuel oils:

"1. Greater quantities of acutely needed fuel types will be made available to industry.

"2. Price ceilings will be clarified in the areas involved by establishing specific prices, f.o.b. refineries, on a gravity basis (American Petroleum Institute scale).

"3. A substantial number of oil tank cars may be released which would otherwise be required to transport certain types of fuel oil into areas of local shortage.

"Release of tank cars should make possible an increased movement of crude oil and products, and make possible better utilization of available crude oil supplies by increasing the rate of refinery operations."

A separate order, giving consideration to special conditions prevailing in that area, will be issued for the Pacific Coast, it was stated.

Brown Moves to Start OPA House Cleaning

A thorough-going reorganization of OPA, involving elimination of theorists, social planners and college experts without practical experience is expected to get under way shortly. This move will pave the way for new policies of Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, and may mean the end of emphasis upon penalties for violation of ration orders in favor of stressing the reason and need for public cooperation.

Brown is understood to be thoroughly displeased with OPA set-up and already has repeatedly over-ridden his experts, particularly in permitting any motorist to have his tires recapped without going to a ration board and in easing some of the restrictions under gasoline rationing.

PIWC Sees Serious Situation If Refinery Yields Not Adjusted; Urges Product Line

A "serious situation" will result if refinery yields are not adjusted quickly to increase supplies of fuel oil and reduce those of gasoline, PIWC members were warned at their monthly meeting last week by its Committee on Petroleum Economics. The necessary impetus to adjust yields can be given only by adoption of a gravity premium price program, the committee said, which it pressed Administrator Ickes to urge upon OPA. Shortly afterwards, OPA announced establishment of such a program for the area east of the Rocky Mountains.

Discussions during the two-day meeting covered a wide range of subjects, and the council adopted a series of resolutions dealing with matters of immediate concern. Included in these was a resolution attempting to allay fears that big companies would take over emergency pipe lines after the war, while another urged establishment of tubular goods pools in selected areas so they would be available for emer-

gency and wildcat operations. The council also made the acquaintance of New Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, who, while he did not discuss oil questions specifically, gave unmistakable intimations that his approach to the industry's problems would differ from that of his predecessor, Leon Henderson.

The committee report did not contain the 1943-44 forecast which had been promised, due to inability to secure revised figures for military requirements. However, that information will be available shortly, and a projection of possibilities for at least a year will be submitted at the April meeting.

Refinery Yields

The general situation in Eastern, Midwest and Southwest districts was a matter of concern to the committee, especially the problem of refinery yield adjustments.

"There is, in Districts 1, 2 and 3, a definite tendency towards overproduction of gasoline and underproduction of kerosine, distillate and residual fuel oils, particularly the latter," it was declared. "Stock levels of gasoline in both Districts 1 and 2 are above necessary minimum working levels, while in both districts stocks of residual fuel oil are below desired minimums.

In District 3 stocks of gasoline are at high levels causing serious inflexibility in war product production, whereas stocks of residual fuel oil are close to minimum requirements. Preliminary forward estimates for remainder of this year indicate that unless refinery yields in all three districts are markedly adjusted there will be serious over-production of gasoline and underproduction of fuel oils necessary to meet export military requirements and to build adequate stocks of fuel oil during the coming summer to meet next winter's demand.

Last October at the time of the announcement of nation-wide gasoline rationing, the committee pointed out the drastic changes in refinery yields that would be required to supply requirements of kerosine, distillate and residual fuel oils with gasoline demand curtailed under rationed conditions. While some adjustments of yields have taken place since that time it is apparent from the present stock situation that those adjustments have been inadequate. The primary reason while the necessary adjustments have not been made, has been the lack of adjustment in the rigid product price ceilings to encourage the production of fuel oils at the expense of gasoline."

The report pointed out that recently OPA made provision for adjustment in fuel oil prices in certain areas in Districts 2 and 3 to encourage residual fuel oil production at the expense of gasoline and urged its extension to the whole country. Shortly after the report was written, OPA announced that it had established gravity premiums for the area East of the Rocky Mountains.

However, it was stressed, the gravity premium was not offered as a substitute for over-all price increases and pointed out that this method "which the committee has for some time advocated as the most effective and equitable means of providing an incentive for increasing fuel oil production, can be applied on any existing level of overall product prices.

"It might be pointed out that necessary yield changes could be less drastic, and over-crowding of bus and other public transportation facilities reduced if the present restrictions on passenger car use, particularly in the East, could be somewhat relaxed, as soon as adequate heating oil supplies are assured." the committee added. "This will be largely controlled by the extent of future military requirements which will be developed in the committee's long-term report to be submitted at the next council meeting."

The council sought to present a united front on the 20-inch line itself, adopting a resolution recommending that Ickes immediately petition for allocation of the necessary steel and critical materials to complete it to the East Coast. Less than 24 hours later, the administrator told a Senate investigating committee that the applicaion had already been filed with WPB.

PIWC based its resolution on findings that while the combination of East Coast domestic and offshore demands this season was far in excess of supplies, necessitating heavy drafts on stocks which reduced the amount to critical and dangerous levels, indications are that demand next winter will be still greater. The existing and presently projected transportation facilities will not permit any material additions to stocks this summer, it warned, and "failure to build up requisites to checks will invite a recurrence of serious shortages of petroleum products for civilian needs and may interfere with regular and orderly supply of petroleum products to the military." Submitting the report of the economics committee, Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman, gave no figures on the current situation, but quoted API index figures showing an improvement in stocks and told the council that "while local shortages will still have to be contended with during the month of March, particularly on kerosine, distillate and residual fuel, it is believed that we are "over the hump" and that, on the whole, except for residual fuel oil, even local shortages should be avoided after early March.

Spurred by the controversy over the 20-inch products line, the council sought to allay fears that the war-necessitated pipe lines would be sold to the large companies upon the conclusion of the war, and in a resolution recommended that "at the end of the tanker-emergency and/or the end of the war, but not later than six months after the war, PAW or its successor agency call into conference the petroleum industry in Districts 1, 2 and 3, to determine the disposition and future use of all oil pipe lines built with government money."

Tubular Pools Urged

Establishment of tubular goods polls in selected areas, to permit supply companies to assemble essential materials for the use of operators in areas where they may be immediately available for emergency and wildcat operations, was urged in a resolution in which it was declared that the WPB program requiring the production branch to indicate its requirements of tubular goods "runs contrary to industry custom with relations to the smaller independent producers and contractors and would require greatly increased stocks."

In addition to separate stock piles for individual operators it was pointed out pools of tubular goods could be established in the various supply company stores for distribution under PAW direction.

Classification of all branches of the industry, but particularly distribution, as essential of the war program, was urged in another resolution which pointed out that among many government agencies, and particularly the local selective service and ration boards, "There exists a widespread feeling that the distribution branch of the petroleum industry is a non-essential branch of what is admittedly an essential industry."

In a companion resolution, the council urged that PAW secure reversal of OPA rulings denying supplemental gasoline rations to field managers and other employes of oil companies required to travel from plant to plant, supervise activities in the field, etc., on the ground that these are essential activities.

Dealing with the marketing situation, the council urged an increase of not less than one cent a gallon in retail gasoline price ceilings, half of which would be allocated to the jobbing function to partly cover the increased costs of rationing; recommended a national elimination of all traffic regulations, including stop lights and signs, which are unnecessary for safety under the present reduced traffic, and suggested that OPA permit oil dealers to fill consumer's heating oil tanks this summer to ease the strain on their delivery services next winter and to keep in efficient operation truck equipment which otherwise will be laid up until fall.

WPB Limits Ratings on Petroleum Products

A prohibition against the use of preference ratings to secure any of seven specified petroleum products was issued by WPB March 3 to avoid conflicts with allocation and rationing programs of the OPA and PAW.

Listed as products for which preference ratings might not be used were: liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor fuel; lubricating oil, including any finished or unfinished, distilled or residual liquid fraction of petroleum used for lubricating, which does not contain in excess of 50 percent (by weight) of additives or blending compound; fuel oil, including grades Nos. 1 to 6, bunker "C," diesel fuels, kerosene, range oil, gas oil and any other liquid petroleum product used for the same purposes; lubricating grease, meaning any lubricant manufactured from petroleum and a soap, organic salt or ester of any fatty oil or fatty acid; and asphalt, including asphalt of petroleum origin and all asphaltic products of petroleum origin, including road oils.

The only exceptions to the order are the purchase, sale or delivery of fuel oil for use in ocean-going vessels, or under regulations or orders which may hereafter be issued.

Baash-Ross News

BAASH-ROSS TOOL COMPANY · LOS ANGELES · HOUSTON · NEW YORK

OIL WEEKLY EDITION

Conservation Note to Owners of Baash-Ross Roller Kelly Bushings

AN OUNCE OF GREASE WILL SAVE *TONS* OF STEEL!

Your Baash-Ross Roller Kelly Bushing is one of the hardest working equipment-savers you have on your rig. It prolongs the life of your Rotary Table your Drill Pipe your Swivel your Drilling Bits and your Wire Line Its maintenance is simple—regular lubrication...and pays BIG returns in longer equipment life!

ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE HELPS FOR YOUR ROLLER KELLY BUSHING

USE A KELLY WIPER. We strongly recommend the use of a Kelly Wiper on our Roller Kelly Bushings. It helps to keep mud and water out of the bearings, thus prolonging their life and service. In addition, it helps you keep the rig floor free of slippery mud, saves wash water and reduces mud dilution. Wipers are available from either Baash-Ross or Patterson-Ballagh.

KEEP YOUR HEX BUSHING ADJUSTED. Baash-Ross engineers have incorporated a valuable performance feature into the Hex Roller Kelly Bushing... a simple method of quickly adjusting the Bushing for the close fit that is so important with modern Hex Kellys. First, determine in fractions of an inch how much play you want to take out of your Bushing. Then simply unscrew the lip ring, lift out the cages and remove one or more of the adjusting shims. The working diameter of the Bushing is reduced $\frac{3}{32}$" for each shim removed, so it's easy to know how many to take out if you first determine the amount of play. After the shims are removed, replace the cages and tighten the lip ring. That's all there is to it!

REVERSE THE PINS. Another unique feature in Baash-Ross Roller Bushings is this... There is no driving pressure—therefore no wear—on the back side of the roller pins. If these pins have become worn on the front side, you can simply turn them so that the unworn back sides are to the front and you get new life from your pins. This cuts maintenance still further and insures peak performance *longer* without replacements!

●

We at Baash-Ross are vitally interested in seeing that you get ALL of the long life and smooth, efficient performance we build into every Baash-Ross Roller Kelly Bushing. If you have any questions on its maintenance or servicing, please feel free to write our engineering department any time. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention. *Or call the Baash-Ross service man near you!*

All lubrication fittings are centrally located, easy to reach!

WHEN you bought your Baash-Ross Roller Kelly Bushing, you not only bought smooth performance no other bushing can match—but *unusually long, trouble-free life*, as well. Typical is the Baash-Ross Roller Bushing that drilled more than 183,000 feet of hole before coming in for servicing... equivalent to more than *thirty-six* 5,000-foot wells without maintenance of any kind except lubrication!

That's the kind of long, trouble-free life built into these bushings, and the key to such performance can be summed up in two words... *proper lubrication.* To make greasing as simple as possible, ALL lubrication fittings are conveniently centralized on the top of the bushing where they're easy to reach. Each of these fittings (8 on the square-kelly bushing, 12 on the hex) controls an independent duct to each roller, insuring direct, *positive* lubrication to every bearing.

We've made lubrication easy and fool-proof. Now all you have to do is follow these rules...

- ***Pump grease into every nipple on the bushing each time you lubricate the draw-works—at least once each day. You can't over-lubricate the Bushing, so it's better to have too much than too little grease.***
- ***Use a water-proof grease. Such a grease will seal the bearings against the entry of water, mud and dirt... and gives much better protection than ordinary greases.***

Simply by keeping your bushing lubricated you'll keep it rolling smoothly for many thousands of feet of trouble-free service. For additional maintenance suggestions, see column at left.

Ickes Stands Pat on Building Texas Leg of Products Line Despite Fight

Administrator Ickes last week reaffirmed his decision to build the southwestern leg of the proposed 20-inch products line, but nine Senators who last month backed the District 2 proposal for immediate construction of the Norris City-East Coast line, refused to agree with him and the matter is still under scrutiny by the Truman Committee investigating the national defense program.

Ickes, who testified regarding the project at a hearing last month, appeared before the committee again March 3, to disclose that following what was evidently a heated meeting of the various groups February 26, the PAW transportation division had recommended that PAW turn down the District 2 proposal and stick by its original plans.

Ickes' Reasons

He had accepted that report, Ickes said, summarizing his reasons as follows:

"1. The PAW project would require 6000 tons less critical materials, 15 percent less power, 18 percent less pumps and motors and substantially less critical fittings and equipment than the revised District 2 proposal.

"2. The PAW project will deliver 9000 barrels to 20,000 barrels daily more oil to the East Coast than would be possible with most advantageous operation of the District 2 proposal.

"3. The PAW project can be completed in a shorter time than the District 2 proposal, with resultant increased deliveries to the East Coast of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 barrels during the most critical period of shortage.

"4. It is probable that the 20-inch line will have to be completed all the way from the Gulf Coast to the East Coast before the end of the current year regardless of which section is constructed initially. In that event the St. Louis extension of the District 2 proposal will become idle and will represent the wasteful use of 16,000 tons of steel. On the other hand, the PAW project is adaptable to immediate and efficient extension.

"5. The railroads already have proved their ability to handle the loads which would be required with the PAW project and are indicated to have a comfortable margin of safety or capacity for handling increased volumes of traffic if the tank car efficiencies can be improved. The District 2 proposal would place a heavy burden upon the southwestern railroad facilities, leaving little, if any, remaining capacity for expansion and involving the loss of war product production in case the southwestern railroads were unable to handle the tank car load required.

"6. The PAW project provides a dependable medium of transportation from the area of greatest supply, whereas the District 2 proposal would connect an area of increasing scarcity with an area of acute shortage.

"7. The PAW proposal is superior to the District 2 proposal in terms of materials, power and equipment required, completion date, deliveries of petroleum to the East Coast, and intangible railroad and supply considerations; the District 2 proposal has no demonstrable advantage in any respect."

Ickes indicated that the PAW project had the support, of all in the industry except the District 2 group, and said it also had the approval of the Army and Navy—which had been consulted throughout the development of the plan.

He disclosed that he is so convinced of the need quickly to run the line to the Coast that he has over-ruled his experts, who had counseled delaying consideration of the eastern leg until next month, and has already applied to WPB for the necessary material.

Charges Ickes Misled

Carrying the ball for the Senators opposing the project, Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas charged that Ickes was being "misled by his experts," and, pointing out that the latest report was signed by the same men who originally recommended the southwestern construction, asserted that "it is my view, as far as this report is concerned, that it is merely a reaffirmation of a mistake by the committee of men who made the mistake in the first place."

Reed also charged that figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the American Association of Railroads on the ability of the southwestern lines to move the oil, had been "juggled" and declared that the southern railways were running their loaded freight trains several miles an hour faster than the eastern roads and were in a position to handle any load imposed upon them.

At the insistence of Reed, Chairman Truman agreed to keep the record open until opponents of the line have an opportunity to study the data developed in the latest report and submit evidence of their own regarding the advantage of constructing the line from New York and Philadelphia to Norris City and St. Louis instead of from Houston and Beaumont to Norris City and Seymour, Inc.

PAW Makes Formal Call for 4500 Wildcats

Formal call for the drilling this year of 4500 wildcat wells (THE OIL WEEKLY, March 1) was issued by the PAW March 2 with the suggestion that even a larger number may be desirable.

Announcing that, so far as PAW is concerned, "first preference shall be given to exploratory activities in distributing the materials available to the industry," Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies called for immediate and intensive efforts on the part of every operator.

"This expanded effort must get under way immediately if the increasing essential requirements for petroleum products are to be met," Davies said. "Each company should review its holdings of prospective oil leases, select those areas having the greatest probabilities of producing oil, and test them as quickly as possible.

"The number of structures that may be found by geophysical methods is diminishing. Therefore, more fields of the non-structural type, which can not be so readily located by geophysical methods, must be found to maintain the discovery rate. Fields of the non-structural type usually must be found by extensive wildcatting and, on the average, more wildcat wells must be drilled to find each such field.

"Greater care must now be exercised and all available geological information must be most carefully studied as a basis for locating wells drilled in search for non-structural type fields.

"Because of the scarcity of critical materials, such as steel, it is imperative that only such locations as have definite merit should be drilled.

"While we are asking for at least 4500 wildcat wells to be drilled during 1943, even more may be desirable."

PAW Classifies Chapel Hill as Condensate Pool

PAW has issued an official interpretation of M-68 classifying the Chapel Hill, Texas, field as a condensate field, as a result of which it is made an exception to M-68 rules and every operator planning development must make application for a permit to drill on an independent basis. In making such applications operators should file one copy with the PAW district office in Houston and transmit the original and two copies to Washington.

"Boondoggle" Lobby Excites Michigan Representative

A recent full-page advertisement in a Washington paper, demanding immediate construction of the proposed Florida barge canal, signed by John H. Perry, president of Western Newspaper Union and American Press Association, and quoting the "largest" construction firms in the country to the effect the ditch could be dug in ten months, brought from Representative Dondero of Michigan March 2, a suggestion for an inquiry into the operations of a lobby for what he terms a "boondoggle."

Dondero quoted the advertisement as not only asserting the canal could be built in ten months, but also that hauling oil by wooden barge is the answer to the East's shortage problem and accusing the railroads of fighting the project. All those charges, he asserted, have been disproved by Army engineers, PAW and ODT officials.

The Congressman particularly called attention to the claim that it would take from 10 to 20 years to deepen the present southern waterway as against the claim that an entirely new canal could be built in less than a year.

Referring to legislation now before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, he told the House that "this bill, when approved, will prevent such frauds as are now proposed by the 'biggest' contractors working smoothly under the guise of oil for our homes."

And if our lines should form and break
Because of things you failed to make—
The extra tank or ship or plane
For which we waited, all in vain,
And the supplies that never came—
Will you then come and take the blame?
For we, not you, will pay the cost
Of battles you, not we, have lost.

—An American Marine
somewhere in the Pacific.

The lines that form shall never break because of things we failed to make

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BOLTED TANKS, RUNWAYS AND STAIRWAYS

House Committee Gives Cold Shoulder to Standard-Navy Deal by Refusing Money

Turning down a contract already signed by Standard Oil Company of California and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox with the approval of President Roosevelt, the House Appropriations Committee on March 3 refused to approve an appropriation of $2,900,000 sought by the Navy for the acquisition of privately owned land and property and the extinguishment of leases in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 and recommended a thorough investigation of the entire deal.

As explained by Rear Admiral H. A. Stuart, director of the Naval Petroleum Reserve, and R. G. Tracie, department petroleum engineer, at hearings before the committee last month, the Navy is to pay Standard 64 percent of the value of its equipment in the reserve and Standard is to pay the Government 36 percent of the value of its equipment, after which the Government and the company would own the 350,000,000 to 600,000,000 barrels of oil estimated to be in the field on the ratio of 64 percent for the Government and 36 percent for the company. The cost to the Government was placed at $1,748,408.

Also under the contract, Standard is to produce from the field at the rate of 15,000 barrels daily for a period of five years, involving a production of 27,500,000 barrels, of which 18,300,000 barrels would belong to the Navy and 9,200,000 barrels to the company. All the oil would be taken out of Standard's reserves and at the end of five years' production would be limited to 750 barrels a day.

Members of the committee were critical of the agreement and pressed Stuart to explain why the department had not followed the more usual course of resorting to condemnation proceedings to consolidate the reserve. The witness explained that the deal was made under the authority of legislation enacted in 1938, supported by the authority given the President in the War Powers Acts, and with a view to saving the Government anywhere from $120,000,000 to $146,000,000 which he estimated it might cost to condemn the Standard holdings.

Seeing in the Navy's policy the possibility of extension of Government "partnerships" with private corporations, members of the committee secured from Stuart an admission that he knew of no other instance of an agreement upon a basis comparable to that in the Standard Oil contract. They also suggested plainly that it might have been better had the department secured the advice of oil experts connected with neither the Government nor Standard.

Explaining why it refused to approve the appropriation, the committee reported that the proposition "is quite involved" and admitted that it is not prepared to say, particularly as to the land-purchase phase and the subsequent operation thereof by Standard, "whether it is a good deal from the public's standpoint or not.

"Neither is it prepared to say that it is a good deal in the sense of oil conservation," the report added. "The present war is levying a heavy toll upon the world's oil resources. The wiser course may be to take over all private holdings and leased lands, by condemnation, if necessary, and discontinue all production in this and other naval fuel reserves.

"The committee is not satisfied that the agreement that has been concluded with the Standard Oil Company of California is binding, despite the authorities cited. In no case does there appear to be authority to obligate the Government in advance of an appropriation. In any event, the requested appropriation is not recommended. The committee believes that the whole matter should be recanvassed, first to determine the best procedure from a national defense standpoint looking beyond the present war, and then, if continued production in some measure be determined to be the proper course, that the method of approach should be explored by qualified experts having no connection either with the Navy or the landowners or lessees."

Bureau Says March Demand 8 Percent Over Last Year

Despite gasoline and fuel-oil rationing, market demand in March will call for the production of 3,912,900 barrels of domestic crude daily, an increase of 274,900 barrels, or 8 percent, over actual production in March, 1942, it was disclosed March 2 by the Bureau of Mines.

Bureau figures for the final quarter of 1942 show a total actual demand for motor fuel of about 150,300,000 barrels, daily average crude runs of 3,718,000 barrels, and a daily average demand for domestic crude of 3,934,000 barrels. Compared with the forecasts, it was stated, total motor fuel demand was 2 percent greater than estimated and crude runs and the demand for domestic crude exceeded the forecast by less than 1 percent.

"On the basis of available current data," the bureau said in discussing the general situation, "it now seems probable that total gasoline demand during the first quarter of 1943 may be about 3 percent less than forecast and the demand for domestic crude petroleum may be from 1 to 2 percent below the amount estimated. This decline in expected demand can be attributed primarily to the ban on non-essential driving in District 1, effective after the issuance of the forecast for January, to reductions in the value of heating-oil coupons, and to other reductions in consumption of all oils necessitated by the strain on overland transportation facilities.

"The demand for domestic crude petroleum in 1943 is dependent on the extent to which the curtailment in civilian motor-fuel and fuel-oil consumption is offset by increases in war requirements and exports, on the trend of imports and on changes in total stocks. Possibly the clearest factor, at the present time, is that the 1942 reduction of over 58,000,000 barrels in stocks of all oils cannot be repeated. If the total demand for all oils and imports in 1943 should approximate the 1942 levels and there were no withdrawals from total stocks, an increase of about 4 percent in crude production would be required."

The bureau reported that daily average crude production during the four weeks ended February 6 was 3,844,000 barrels, and total runs to stills 3,661,000 barrels, while stocks of domestic crude increased at the rate of 11,000 barrels daily, indicating a demand for domestic crude of 3,833,000 barrels a day.

Total demand for motor fuel this month is estimated at 45,600,000 barrels, or 15 percent under actual demand a year ago.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline amounted to 80,126,000 barrels at the close of last year, and American Petroleum Institute figures indicate an increase of about 7,200,000 barrels during January, bringing the total on January 31 to approximately 87,300,000 barrels, about 13,900,000 barrels less than on the same date in 1942.

Direct sales of natural gasoline are estimated at 1,700,000 barrels, making an indicated refinery production of 47,500,000 barrels, which the bureau allocated among the several refining districts as follows: East Coast, Inland Texas, Texas Gulf Coast and inland Louisiana-Arkansas, 20,410,000 barrels; Appalachian, 1,990,000 barrels; Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, etc., 10,700,000 barrels; Oklahoma, 2,400,000 barrels; Kansas, 2,760,000 barrels; Rocky Mountain, 1,350,000 barrels; California, 7,890,000 barrels.

Natural gasoline to be blended at refineries was estimated at 4,950,000 barrels; the estimated 37 percent yield, applied to the straight-run and cracked gasoline production of 42,550,000 barrels, gives total crude runs of 115,000,000 barrels, or 3,790,700 barrels daily. Crude for export and to be used as fuel, and losses, is placed at 6,400,000 barrels, making a total estimated demand for domestic crude of 121,300,000 barrels, or 3,912,900 barrels daily.

Wyoming Black Crude Price Raised by OPA

Maximum prices for Wyoming black crude oils have been increased 15 cents a barrel in 20 fields, under an OPA order designed to encourage development of the state's resources which, it was said, could not be accomplished under the ceiling of approximately 50 cents a barrel set on the basis of October 1, 1941, prices.

Increasing demand for heavy fuel oil, it was said, is making necessary greater

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production of Wyoming crudes, which have a market as far east as Minneapolis and might be shipped to the industrial northwest if freight rates permit.

The new prices, OPA said, will tend to maintain production, which averaged about 35,000 barrels daily last year, and provide a fair return to those who may develop new production. In the fields in which increases are granted there were 350 black-oil wells at the beginning of the year.

"For a number of years," it was explained, "the price for Wyoming black-crude oils has been depressed, and this condition existed on October 1, 1941, the date on which the maximum prices for this crude were established. The depressed market condition had an adverse effect not only on the price paid for the crude but also on the volume of production, and development of new production. In some fields, producers were unable to market or sell their production of black oils during the years 1937-1940, inclusive, and in other instances wells were shut down and no production obtained from them during the 1930's, on account of the lack of demand and the depressed prices. Only a limited amount of new drilling was done in Wyoming black-oil fields during that period."

The prices fixed by OPA for Wyoming fields were 55 cents per barrel in Black Mountain, Dallas and Derby; 60 cents in Garland and Hamilton Dome; 62 cents in Frannie for heavy oil and 85 cents for light; 65 cents in Circle Ridge, Grass Creek (for heavy), Oregon Basin, South Casper Creek, Poison Spider, Spindletop, Shoshone and Sheep Cread; 70 cents in Byron; 72½ cents in Hudson (Lander); 66¼ cents in Maverick Springs; 75 cents in Notches; 80 cents in Pilot Butte; 82.85 cents in Salt Creek, Tensleep.

Effective March 4, The Ohio Oil Company advanced prices in several fields of Wyoming 15 cents per barrel. New prices are: 70 cents in the Byron field, Oregon Basin 65 cents, Garland 60 cents.

Interstate Compact Plans Stripper-Well Survey

Plans to produce motion pictures to show the benefits of modern conservation practices in the production of oil and gas will be made by the Interstate Oil Compact Commission at its spring quarterly meeting in the Allis Hotel, Wichita, Kansas, April 2-3, Chas. L. Orr, commission secretary, has announced.

To aid the commission in formulating these plans the U. S. Bureau of Mines will exhibit at the Friday afternoon session its sound motion picture "Evolution of the Oil Industry." Other sound pictures in technicolor will be shown illustrating the vital part modern engineering science plays in the efficient and economic production of oil.

Petroleum engineers and technicians from state regulatory bodies and from the petroleum industry will collaborate with the commission in the preparation of definite plans to carry out this educational program.

Other features of the meeting will be the national stripper-well survey brought up to date with 1942 data, and a study of the nation's petroleum reserves.

Sawtelle Says Texas Taxes Speeding Well Abandoning

Excessive taxation on Texas oil is dealing a death-blow to thousands of stripper wells in this state, according to George Sawtelle, president of the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

As a direct result of constantly increasing taxes and higher operating costs against crude oil, Sawtelle said that in 1941 and 1942 Texas oil operators were forced to abandon nearly three times as many wells as were abandoned in six preceding years. He cited the fact that during the past two years the number of stripper wells abandoned averaged 3395, against an annual average of 1355 wells abandoned in the previous six-year period 1935-40.

Premature abandonment of stripper wells in the past two years, he added, resulted in the loss of 33 million barrels of recoverable oil a year, against an average of 13 million barrels a year lost by abandonments in six preceding years. A recent survey of stripper wells in Texas, according to Sawtelle, showed that every well prematurely abandoned leaves about 10,000 barrels of otherwise recoverable oil in the ground. Yet, when high costs, including excessive taxes, result in a loss on such operations, the oil producer is forced to abandon the wells and recover the salvage value of his equipment.

Sawtelle stated that taxes levied against Texas crude oil have been increased three cents per barrel since 1940, making the average tax cost per barrel of oil now being produced 12 cents. At present market prices for crude oil this tax amounts to over 11 percent of the oil producer's gross income after deducting the customary one-eighth royalty owner's interest.

A study of stripper-well operations in Texas, which was sponsored by the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, showed that the average net profit on such operations is only 4 cents per barrel. "Even a small increase in taxes," Sawtelle said, "can end the productive life of such properties and not only result in the loss of needed oil but also the loss of employment and taxable values to the state and the local communities."

"In the face of these facts," Sawtelle concluded, "efforts are being made to further increase the taxes of the Texas oil industry, which would in effect add another 7 cents a barrel against crude oil production. There are over 30,000 stripper wells in Texas today and the oil they produce, and that which may yet be recovered from underground reserves, is vital to the nation's war requirements. To force the further abandonment of oil wells now, when the nation needs every barrel which can be found and produced, is decidedly detrimental to the war effort and contrary to sound economic principles."

Texas Proration Hearing At Houston March 18

The next statewide hearing of the Texas Railroad Commission has been scheduled for March 18 at the Rice Hotel, Houston, 10 a.m.

No unusual features are anticipated unless the commission again succeeds in obtaining a higher allowable for Texas crude. If this occurs, the question of distribution will be the paramount issue. Last month the commission got a 50,000-barrel increase and is asking Washington for a larger allocation.

Texas Commission Appeals Water-Oil Ratio Ruling

The Texas Railroad Commission plans immediate appeal of decision of the district court in Austin which gave judgment in favor of Konowa Oil Company and others attacking the water-oil ratio in the East Texas field. This appeal has the effect of superceding the judgment and the order will remain in effect pending appeal through the supreme court, a procedure that will take probably two years.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature proposing to amend the marginal well law and to legalize water-oil ratio orders specifically.

Scientific Societies to Hold Joint Meeting

The joint annual meeting of The American Association of Petroleum Geologists, The Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, is to be held in Fort Worth, Texas, April 7-9, with headquarters in the Hotel Texas.

Chairman A. I. Levorsen, of the technical program, announces that the sessions are to be devoted to war reserves and discoveries, and it is planned to eliminate papers of only local interest except for presentation by title and abstract in the printed program.

No formal entertainment, no banquet, no dance, no golf tournament and no field trips are planned.

The time for the meeting has been reduced to one day of business meetings and committee conferences and two days of technical sessions. Exhibits of exploratory equipment and methods, both field and office, are being planned, as well as strictly educational and scientific exhibits.

Pacific Coast API Dinner Session March 23

The annual spring meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, Division of Production, Pacific Coast District, will be held Tuesday evening, March 23, in the Los Angeles Biltmore Bowl.

It will be a dinner meeting, beginning at 6 p.m. Title of the program will be "California Petroleum Production for War." Several speakers, headed by E. E. Pyles, petroleum coordinator for the California Conservation Committee, will address the meeting.

Guest speaker will be Herbert R. Gallagher, recently appointed Director-in-Charge of the District 5 Office (Pacific Coast) of the Petroleum Administration for War. Gallagher is a former executive vice president of Shell Oil Company and a former president of Consoliated Oil Corporation. E. K. Parks, chairman of the Pacific Coast District, Division of Production, will preside.

The morning and afternoon technical sessions, held in prior years, have been suspended this year due to the industry's concentration on the war effort.

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Markets • Statistics • Prices

East Still Drawing Heavily on Stocks

Shortage of heating oil remains an outstanding market problem, as continued cold weather has forced exceptionally large civilian use, while war industry requirements are heavy. Extraordinary efforts have been made to move supplies into the East Coast district, where the shortage is most serious, but still it has been necessary to draw heavily on the already depleted stocks. No comfort is gained, meanwhile, from the prospects for the immediate future, as civilian requirements very likely will continue large during the remainder of March.

Supplies of kerosine have remained critically low in the Boston district, despite recent shipping of that product and light fuel oil into the area in containers in box cars, in addition to special tank-car shipments.

Although use of gasoline has been greatly curtailed, especially following the ban on pleasure driving, there is continued difficulty in supplying the remaining demand on the East Coast. Suppliers have been unable to build up inventories, and are operating generally on only a few days' supply. The continuing scarcity reflects the heavy military demands.

OPA and FWA early last week stated that the ban on pleasure driving is saving about 32,000 barrels of gasoline per day.

On the Gulf Coast there is still a generally sluggish market, in reflection of transportation shortage. The area still must depend largely on tank cars, and relatively few cars are available.

A very tight market still prevails in the Middle West, with suppliers having some difficulty in filling contracts. Fuel oils are especially scarce, but gasoline is more easily obtained. Transportation remains a problem.

Refiners in Oklahoma-Kansas remain materially behind on orders for heating oils, and they report improved demand for gasoline locally and for shipment to the Middle West. The beginning of spring agricultural activity apparently is partly responsible for the current demand for gasoline, kerosine, and tractor fuel.

In Western Pennsylvania there is continued difficulty in supplying demand for fuel oils and kerosine, and some refiners have advanced their quotations on those products.

Production, Refining Near Indicated Demand

Operations in the oil fields and at the refineries continued on about the same basis in the week ended February 27 as in the previous week, daily average crude production having been down 1000 barrels and runs to stills up 15,000. This was about in line with consumption needs, but refinery yields were not balanced, as there was almost a million barrel addition to stocks of gasoline, while 700,000 barrels of light and heavy fuel oils were taken from storage.

In averaging 3,709,000 barrels daily, runs to stills made use of 77 percent of capacity. The runs were 1 percent greater than in the corresponding week last year. The only important regional decrease in refinery runs was that of 25,000 barrels in the Middle West.

Crude oil production at 3,873,000 barrels daily was practically the same as in the previous week and 143,000 barrels (3.5 percent) less than the output in the corresponding week last year.

Stocks of gas oil and distillate were further reduced 429,000 barrels in the week of February 27, having declined to 32,939,000 barrels, at which level

Crude Oil Production in the United States

(Estimates compiled by The Oil Weekly. All figures indicate daily averages, in barrels.)

STATE OR DISTRICT	State Allowable of Crude Production	PRODUCTION IN WEEK ENDED Feb. 27	March 6
Arkansas	72,237	75,350	75,250
California	780,200	781,250	760,600
Long Beach		34,100	33,750
Midway-Sunset		56,100	55,950
Kettleman Hills		44,500	43,400
Wilmington		95,100	95,800
Rest of State		551,450	531,700
Colorado		6,100	6,200
Illinois		227,200	237,850
Salem		32,350	33,100
Louden		39,550	39,800
Other New Pools		144,000	153,500
Old Pools		11,300	11,450
Indiana		15,900	14,250
Kansas	304,900	306,400	299,100
Kentucky		12,500	12,900
Louisiana	327,648	337,600	340,150
North		90,850	89,900
South		246,750	250,250
Michigan	58,250	58,550	57,600
Mississippi		53,650	54,950
Missouri		95	95
Montana		22,900	22,550
Nebraska		2,400	2,450
New Mexico	100,000	96,700	96,700
New York		12,300	15,850
Ohio		11,050	11,450
Oklahoma	360,900	350,450	342,300
Oklahoma City		62,900	65,150
Seminole Area		80,550	76,800
Rest of State		207,000	200,350
Pennsylvania		39,300	49,900
Tennessee		35	35
Texas	1,383,376	1,352,000	1,391,900
Upper Gulf Coast		319,750	353,850
East Texas Field		324,850	323,700
Rest of Eastern Texas		102,400	100,150
Lower Gulf Coast		100,800	104,850
Southwest Texas		48,050	50,550
South Central Texas		17,550	17,100
West Texas		214,150	217,750
North Texas		135,250	135,300
Panhandle		89,200	88,650
Utah		15	15
West Virginia		7,700	10,300
Wyoming		91,800	94,500
Total 8 Prorated States	3,387,511	3,358,300	3,363,600
Total United States		3,861,245	3,896,895

Trends of Operations and Changes in Stocks

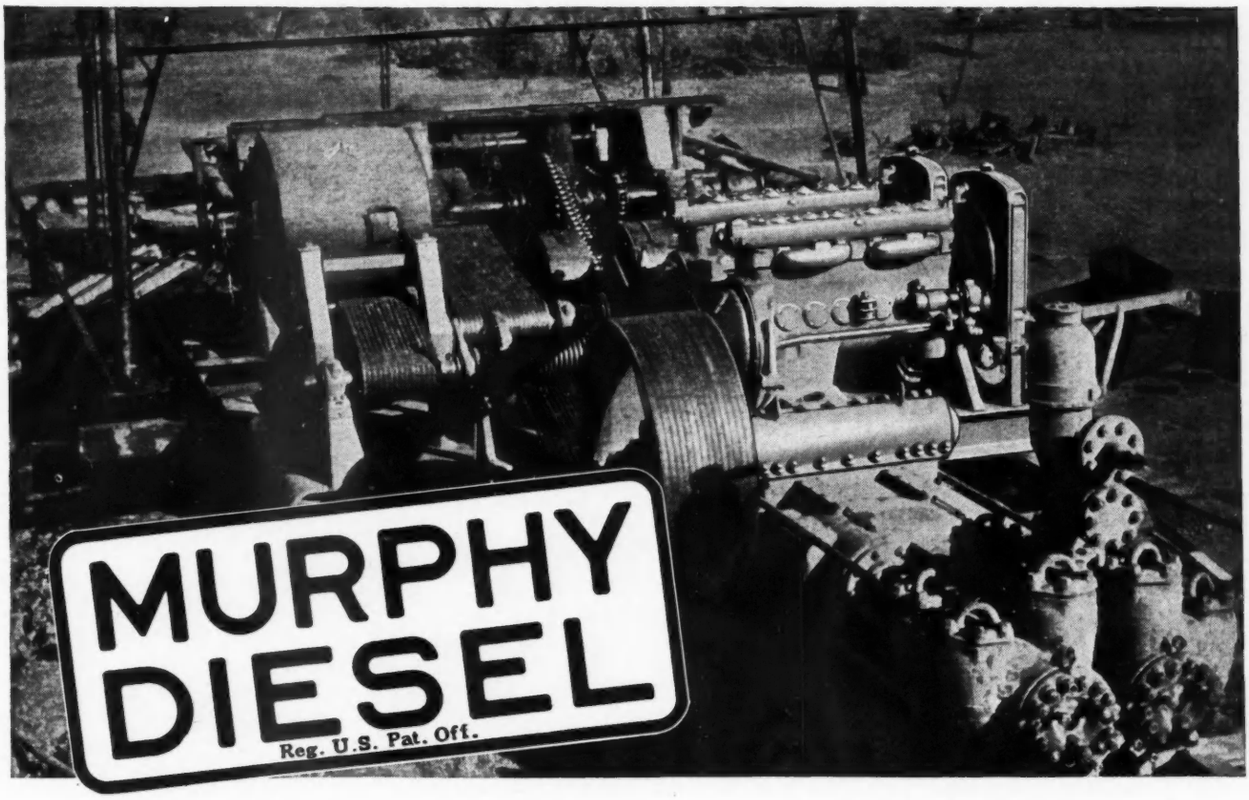
Figures on crude stocks are from Bureau of Mines weekly reports; all others from American Petroleum Institute weekly reports, which are estimates on Bureau of Mines basis.

(All figures in thousands of barrels—add 000)

ITEM	Crude Oil Prod. Barrels Daily	Crude Oil Prod. Week Ended	Runs to Stills Barrels Daily	Runs to Stills Week Ended	Crude Stocks Barrels	Crude Stocks Week Ended	Gasoline Stocks Barrels	Gasoline Stocks Week Ended	Gas Oil & Distillate Stocks Barrels	Gas Oil & Distillate Stocks Week Ended	Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Barrels	Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Week Ended
Highs:												
1939	3,910	8- 5	3,650	10-21	278,607	5-26	87,769	4-22	39,562	10-28	116,237	8-26
1940	3,890	3-16	3,690	6-22	265,865	8-31	102,817	4-20	49,051	10-19	109,135	9-14
1941	4,337	11-22	[1]4,120	10-18	266,187	3-29	99,727	3-29	[1]54,983	11-15	102,448	1- 4
1942	[1]4,337	2- 7	3,961	1- 3	263,208	3-28	[1]107,229	3-14	49,861	11-14	95,857	1- 3
1943	3,874	2-20	3,734	1- 2	234,562	2-20	93,157	2-27	42,913	1- 2	72,881	1- 2
Lows:												
1939	[3]1,601	8-26	3,125	2-18	[2]229,127	10-12	71,152	10- 7	20,722	4-15	105,397	4- 8
1940	3,335	11-30	3,370	1- 6	237,339	1-27	79,847	11- 9	23,551	4- 6	102,344	2-10
1941	3,364	1-11	3,490	1-18	240,399	11-15	79,923	10- 4	28,381	4-12	90,914	7-12
1942	3,297	7- 4	3,393	5-23	231,896	12-12	75,934	12- 5	29,240	4-25	72,962	12-26
1943	3,821	1- 9	3,605	2-13	232,191	1- 9	82,420	1- 2	32,939	2-27	70,140	2-27

Trends in Week Ended:	Crude Oil Production Daily	Crude Oil Runs to Stills Daily	Crude Oil Stocks Week End	Gasoline Production Weekly	Gasoline Stocks Week End	Gas Oil & Distillate Production Weekly	Gas Oil & Distillate Stocks Week End	Residual Fuel Production Weekly	Residual Fuel Stocks Week End
1942—									
Jan. 3	4,038	3,961	244,440	13,797	92,987	3,855	49,357	6,918	95,857
Jan. 31	3,871	3,848	250,740	13,292	97,810	3,817	40,674	6,640	91,189
Feb. 28	4,016	3,675	259,373	12,131	105,635	.....	34,547	.....	88,285
Mar. 28	3,820	3,667	263,208	11,663	105,624	.....	31,756	.....	83,045
April 25	3,581	3,506	257,073	10,535	102,897	.....	29,240	.....	81,107
May 30	3,877	3,522	255,023	10,478	95,355	.....	31,384	.....	79,628
June 27	3,719	3,581	253,364	10,713	88,396	.....	32,851	.....	77,304
July 25	3,691	3,658	249,262	10,864	82,281	.....	35,966	.....	77,816
August 29	3,964	3,697	249,007	11,300	80,831	.....	42,060	.....	78,034
September 26	3,909	3,802	242,785	10,954	80,550	.....	45,945	.....	78,943
October 31	3,901	3,731	239,266	11,153	79,159	.....	48,131	.....	79,166
November 28	3,878	3,736	234,850	11,269	78,854	.....	49,739	.....	77,796
1943—									
Jan. 2	3,871	3,734	233,938	10,957	82,420	4,285	42,913	7,683	72,881
Jan. 30	3,826	3,698	233,863	10,339	88,830	3,888	37,057	7,452	70,763
Feb. 6	3,853	3,692	232,823	10,479	90,253	4,220	35,503	7,690	71,095
Feb. 13	3,871	3,605	234,239	10,453	92,313	4,138	34,292	7,573	70,666
Feb. 20	3,874	3,694	234,562	10,324	92,215	4,029	33,367	7,405	70,428
Feb. 27, 1943	3,873	3,709	.....	10,566	93,157	4,230	32,939	7,839	70,140
Feb. 28, 1942	4,016	3,672	[4]255,861	12,116	108,156	3,799	34,058	6,813	87,319
Change:									
In week	—1	+15	+323	+242	+942	+201	—428	+434	—288
In year	—143	+37	—21,299	—1,550	—14,999	+431	—1,119	+1,026	—17,179
In year	—3.5%	+1.0%	—8.3%	—12.7%	—13.8%	+11.3%	—3.2%	+15.0%	—19.6%

[1] All time peak. [2] Lowest since April, 1922. [3] Lowest since October, 1922, due to shutdown of six Mid-Continent States. [4] Stocks, February 21, 1942.



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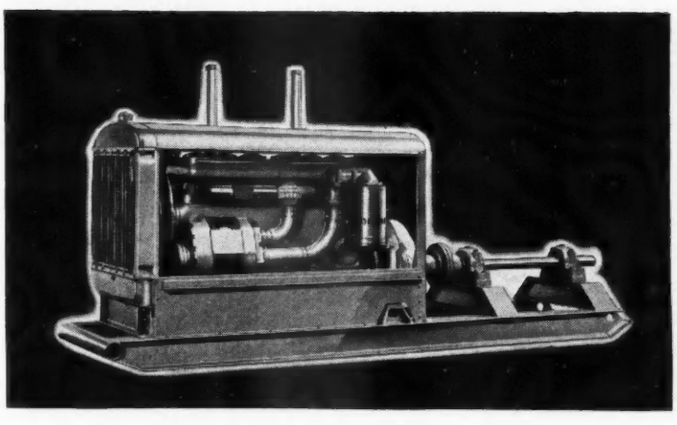

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they were 1,119,000 barrels or 3.2 percent less than on the corresponding date a year ago. This 428,000-barrel draft on stocks occurred in spite of the fact that production for the week was 201,000 barrels greater than in the previous week. The production was 431,000 barrels (11.3 percent) greater than that in the like week last year.

Stocks of residual fuel oil were reduced again in the week of February 27 by 288,000 barrels, declining to 70,140,000 barrels, 17,179,000 barrels or nearly 20 percent under that of 87,319,000 reported for February 28 last year. The 288,000 barrel withdrawal occurred in the face of the fact that production for the week (7,405,000 barrels) was 434,000 barrels greater than in the previous week. The week's output of the product was 1,026,000 barrels (15 percent) in excess of that in the like week a year ago. All major refining districts showed increases in output of the heavy fuels.

Pipe Line Proration Eased In Permian Basin Area

Pipe-line proration in the Permian Basin has been partially eliminated by one larger buyer, and another company halved its takings in West Texas and New Mexico. Humble Oil & Refining Company increased its acceptances on March 1 to 95 percent of the allowable in West Texas, having restricted its takings to 88 percent during February. Adjacent fields in New Mexico have not been curtailed by the company.

Confronted with excessive stocks of sour oil, The Texas Company effective February 26 cut its takings in West Texas and New Mexico to 50 percent of the allowable. The company has been absorbing 23,000 barrels daily from the basin. This cut applies to its 6200 barrels of controlled production in the Slaughter field even though the oil is swapped for an equal volume of Crane-Upton oil.

Humble Oil & Refining Company now is taking 100 percent in Southwest Texas.

Stanolind Surveying Line Elk Basin to Casper

Elk Basin Line: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company is reported underway on a preliminary survey for an 8-inch oil pipe line from the Elk Basin field, Wyoming, to Casper, where Standard Oil Company (Indiana) operates a 6700-barrel refinery. A recent important Tensleep discovery at Elk Basin has opened up an estimated 45-million-barrel crude oil reserve.

Postpone Arkansas Hearing

Postponement of the regular hearing before the Oil and Gas Commission of Arkansas, set for March 18, to March 25 has been announced by the Commission.

February Drilling Declines To Lowest Point in Years

Drilling declined during February to the lowest level of the war period, 12 percent off from January, with only 304 wells completed per week. In January completions averaged 346 per week and in February of last year they averaged 508 per week. During all of last year, the lowest point to which completions dropped was an average of 351 wells per week in March.

For March of this year completions probably will be on about the same level as in February, if not lower, as rigs in operation (drilling, rigging up, and temporarily shut down), decreased from 2691 on February 1 to 2653 on March 1. Wells drilling or rigging up declined, from 2272 to 2201, although wells shut down dropped from 531 on February 1 to 452 on March 1.

In the first two months of this year there were 2600 well completions, or 40 percent less than the 4352 recorded for January and February of last year. The exceptional states where drilling has been greater this year than last year are Colorado, Kentucky, Montana, and Wyoming, although nearly as much development as last year is shown by California. The Eastern States, Kansas and New Mexico, have had less drastic curtailment of drilling, while declines greater than the average have occurred in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, and Michigan.

Well Completions Off in February, and Some Rigs Become Inactive

STATE OR DISTRICT	MONTHLY COMPLETIONS: Details for February, 1943 — New Wells: Oil*	Gas	Dry	Others[6]	Old Wells Deepened	MONTHLY COMPLETIONS: Total Completions: Feb., 1943[1]	Jan., 1943[3]	Feb., 1942[2]	CUMULATIVE COMPLETIONS: First 2 Months — Details, Jan.-Feb., 1943 — New Wells: Oil*	Gas	Dry	Others[6]	Old Wells Deepened	Total Completions: Jan.-Feb., 1943[5]	Jan.-Feb., 1942[4]	Percent Change	RIGS IN OPERATION: Details for March 1, 1943: Drilling	Rigs Up	Shut Down	Total: Drlg., RU, and SD.: Mar. 1 1943	Feb. 1, 1943	Mar. 1, 1942	Percent Dif. fr. Yr. Ago
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	— 80.0
Arkansas	7	...	2	...	...	9	7	13	12	...	4	...	...	16	26	— 38.4	30	2	11	43	37	33	+ 30.3
California[7]	59	1	11	...	...	71	108	83	146	3	30	...	...	179	185	— 3.2	116	75	31	222	192	218	+ 1.8
Colorado	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	2	...	3	...	...	5	2	+150.0	6	...	13	19	30	22	— 13.6
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	— 50.0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois[8]	75	2	30	6	2	115	[9]144	116	156	5	81	12	5	259	400	— 35.2	164	21	28	213	254	140	+ 52.1
Indiana	10	1	4	...	...	15	15	46	13	4	10	...	3	30	66	— 54.5	29	4	20	53	60	46	+ 15.2
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	1	+200.0
Kansas	41	3	50	...	5	99	121	133	94	6	110	2	8	220	313	— 29.7	148	18	9	175	172	125	+ 40.0
Kentucky	11	1	4	...	...	16	18	22	20	1	12	...	1	34	33	+ 3.0	59	5	8	72	56	18	+300.0
Louisiana	23	3	21	...	...	47	42	88	49	6	34	...	...	89	182	— 51.0	83	10	17	110	124	159	— 30.8
North	13	2	14	...	...	29	10	42	18	3	18	...	...	39	78	— 50.0	28	6	12	46	50	44	+ 4.5
South	10	1	7	...	...	18	32	46	31	3	16	...	...	50	104	— 51.9	55	4	5	64	74	115	— 44.3
Michigan	17	2	15	...	...	34	31	63	29	4	32	...	...	65	127	— 48.8	44	9	41	94	94	130	— 27.6
Mississippi	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	4	30	— 86.6	10	...	2	12	12	18	— 33.3
Missouri[10]	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	2	6	— 66.6	2	1	4	7	9	5	+ 40.0
Montana	10	10	4	...	...	24	12	11	13	18	5	...	...	36	28	+ 28.5	14	5	22	41	55	54	— 24.0
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	13	2	7	22	21	24	— 8.3
New Mexico	8	...	7	...	5	20	21	28	23	...	13	...	5	41	59	— 30.5	46	4	15	65	65	123	— 47.1
New York	45	1	1	28	...	75	107	114	126	1	1	54	...	182	213	— 14.5	79	28	26	133	133	125	+ 6.4
Ohio	10	29	19	1	...	59	78	144	21	69	43	1	3	137	249	— 44.9	152	21	33	206	202	154	+ 33.7
Oklahoma	28	7	41	4	11	91	110	141	66	15	94	7	19	201	321	— 37.3	184	41	7	232	231	246	— 5.6
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...
Pennsylvania[11]	92	20	7	84	1	204	193	318	181	31	9	171	5	397	600	— 33.8	178	28	40	246	257	289	— 14.8
Tennessee[12]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	— 50.0	1	...	1	2	3	5	— 60.0
Texas	127	19	115	3	12	276	301	646	281	34	231	14	17	577	1,362	— 57.6	454	35	86	575	591	884	— 34.9
E. Tex. Border Co.'s	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	1	1	9	9	10	— 10.0
East Texas Field	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	11	— 81.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rest of East Texas	10	...	13	...	...	23	12	51	18	...	17	...	...	35	97	— 63.9	19	4	5	28	29	45	— 37.7
North Texas	17	...	44	1	4	66	67	122	43	...	74	11	5	133	265	— 49.8	82	6	22	110	92	97	+ 13.4
West Central	8	2	15	...	3	28	22	50	12	5	29	...	4	50	82	— 39.0	30	2	13	45	43	59	— 23.7
West	48	1	8	...	3	60	64	169	100	2	18	...	4	124	369	— 66.3	175	8	26	209	218	300	— 30.3
Panhandle	9	9	1	...	2	21	25	64	22	16	4	...	4	46	130	— 64.6	24	4	3	31	39	57	— 45.6
Upper Gulf Coast	6	1	8	...	...	15	21	47	20	1	15	...	...	36	108	— 66.6	34	3	4	41	48	91	— 54.9
Lower Gulf Coast	18	6	8	...	...	32	46	90	42	10	25	1	...	78	183	— 57.3	54	4	7	65	70	130	— 50.0
Southwest	7	...	12	...	...	19	39	39	20	...	38	...	...	58	91	— 36.2	22	1	2	25	29	48	— 47.9
South Central	2	...	6	...	...	8	5	10	2	...	11	...	...	13	24	— 45.8	7	2	3	12	14	47	— 74.4
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	5	5	...
West Virginia	2	28	4	...	1	35	64	72	11	63	20	...	5	99	126	— 23.8	45	6	10	61	28	186	— 67.2
Wyoming	17	1	1	...	...	19	7	4	23	1	2	...	...	26	11	+136.3	20	3	14	37	50	48	— 22.9
Total United States	583	128	342	126	37	1,216	1,384	2,060	1,267	262	739	261	71	2,600	4,352	— 40.2	1,883	318	452	2,653	2,691	3,067	— 13.4

* Includes distillate wells. [1] Wells completed in 4 weeks, or 28 days, ended February 20, 1943. [2] Wells completed in 4 weeks, or 28 days, ended February 21, 1942. [3] Wells completed in 4 weeks, or 28 days, ended January 23, 1943. [4] Wells completed in 8 weeks, or 56 days, ended February 21, 1942. [5] Wells completed in 8 weeks, or 56 days, ended February 20, 1942. [6] Water input, gas injection, and salt water disposal wells. [7] California figures from A.P.I. except for January and February, 1943. [8] Data on new wells from Illinois Geological Survey beginning January 1942, except for February, 1943. [9] Illinois statistics for January revised to embody State Geological Survey data on new wells. [10] Figures from Missouri Geological Survey. [11] Bradford and Kane-Clarendon, Pennsylvania, figures from The Producers Monthly. [12] Figures from Tennessee Division of Geology.

Northern Alberta to Get Extensive Drilling This Year

Approved by Office of Censorship, Washington

According to semi-official reports in circulation at Calgary, Alberta, approximately 40 different areas of the northern section of Alberta will see wildcat drilling this summer.

"The program is designed to furnish oil for the partially constructed pipe line from Fort Norman to the Alaska Highway," it is stated, and it is said that the 1943 program "is under the auspices of and largely financed by the United States Army."

A vast development program is planned bringing into the picture besides Imperial Oil Limited, already operating in the area, Union Oil Company of California, Noble Drilling Company and the American government, and the following work:

1. Extensive drilling in areas adjacent to the Fort Norman field.
2. Wildcat drilling in promising areas elsewhere in the Northwest Territories.
3. "Probable" further testing of fields in northern Alberta and British Columbia.
4. A huge survey program by geological survey parties who will search for and map other potential oil-bearing areas in the Far North.

The cost is expected to run into millions of dollars.

The suggestion also is advanced in Calgary oil circles that additional development—possibly a $7,000,000 program—will be undertaken in the tarsands region around Fort McMurray, where experts carried out an extensive "hush hush" investigation last year.

Northwest China Oil Development Planned

Trade reports from Europe state that the Chinese Ministry of Economics has sent experts to Sinkiang Province, in northwest China, to work out plans for large-scale development of a recently discovered oil field.

While the discovery was not definitely located, it may represent further development of the area about 20 kilometers west of Tihua, where several wells have been drilled in recent years, on the strength of oil seepages. As early as 1934, 4 wells had been drilled in that district, of which 2 were productive, although not commercially, each yielding about 10 pounds of oil per day. The Chinese government carried on the development.

Report of Oil Strike in Chile Awaits Confirmation

Reports from Santiago, Chile, have indicated the finding of oil and gas at 2000 feet in the region of Lebu, 300 miles south of Santiago. Chile, heretofore, has not had commercial production, after 30 years of search, and the importance of this report of a discovery remains to be substantiated by more conclusive information. Governmental officials were encouraged by the report, and there was talk of giving every possible support to any development of the area in question, as regarded equipment and funds.

Chile currently has exceptionally heavy demand for petroleum, in connection with industrial operations stimulated by the war, and any oil production developed within the country would be especially advantageous at this time, when imports are diffcult to obtain, although there has not been any serious interference with movements of essential supplies of oil into Chile.

To supplement liquid fuel supplies in Chile, there has been increased production of dehydrated alcohol, which is mixed with gasoline. The two most important producers in the country plan to expand their combined output to 1,000,000 liters per month. Production currently is about 500,000 liters monthly, having been increased from 250,000. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce has been instrumental in bringing about the past and prospective increases in production of the supplementary fuel.

Russian Oil Situation Described as "Optimistic"

The oil situation of Russia is regarded as definitely optimistic by Basil B. Zavoico, geologist, Chase National Bank, New York, who discussed Russian developments with representatives of the trade press, after having given similar discussion at the "foreign symposium" session of the recent annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at New York.

Although the AIME foreign development papers and discussions were "off the record," Zavoico said that he did not object to publication of reports on his comments, inasmuch as the Axis powers could gain no aid or comfort from his discussion.

Zavoico pointed out that the winter drive of the Russians was of great significance from the standpoint of oil, as it not only had opened the Volga River again for movement of oil by the Russians but also put the Russians in highly advantageous position for bombing the oil fields of Roumania, and particularly the refineries, on which the Germans so greatly depend. The Germans cannot successfully bomb individual barges on the Volga, he asserted, although the Roumanian fields and refineries are standing targets for Russian bombers. He pointed out further that any Russian lands retained by the Germans must be of only limited value to the invaders, inasmuch as those lands heretofore have required modern motorized farm equipment under the Russians, while the Germans will have no oil to use for the purpose and therefore will have to revert to animals for motive power.

Zavoico presented figures indicating that Russian petroleum production exclusive of that in Sakhalin, Asia, declined from about 238,000,000 barrels in 1941 to 223,000,000 in 1942, and estimated a further decline to 195,000,000 barrels for 1943. Sakhalin was credited with about 3,285,000 barrels in 1941 and estimates of about 4,500,000 for each 1942 and 1943.

Annual Crude Oil Production of Russia

AREA	Thousand of Barrels Per Year 1941	1942	1943
Trans Caucasus (Baku)	172,645	150,000	127,750
North Caucasus:			
Grozny-Dagestan	13,505	8,750	7,300
Kuban-Maikop	14,965	7,500	.....
Ural-Volga	27,375	42,500	45,625
Emba	4,380	5,500	5,475
Central Asia:			
Turkmen	5,475	6,000	6,388
Sredazneft	.....	2,750	2,738
Total except Sakhalin	238,345	223,000	195,276
Sakhalin	3,285	4,500	4,563
Total Russia	241,630	227,500	199,839

Taken into account in the above figures were the facts that the Kuban-Maikop fields and refineries were destroyed last fall before falling into German hands; that the Germans reached the western edge of the Grozny area and seized a few fields, while they may have destroyed some refining facilities of that area; and that Baku production was considerably curtailed in consequence of the German invasion, due to interference with transportation of oil by rail, pipe lines, and Volga River boats.

Alberta Sets High Production Record in 1942

Alberta set new high records in 1942, not only with respect to the amount of oil produced, but in revenue received from sales of oil, according to the first official report on last year's operations issued by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board of Alberta.

Total Alberta oil production in 1942 was 10,143,270 barrels, compared with the previous record yield in 1941 of 9,908,555 barrels, an increase of 234,615 barrels.

The daily average increase in the 1942 yield over that of 1941 was 643 barrels. The 1942 average daily yield was 27,790 barrels.

The total revenue to oil producers from sales of crude oil and natural gasoline in 1942 was $15,417,266, or $42,513 daily.

In 1941, the total revenue to oil producers was $13,809,708, or $37,835 daily.

Of the 10,143,270-barrel Alberta oil production total in 1942, Turner Valley produced 10,003,935 barrels, or almost 99 percent.

The Valley production in 1942 comprised 9,681,719 barrels of crude oil, and 322,216 barrels of natural gasoline processed from tail gas in the four Turner Valley absorption plants.

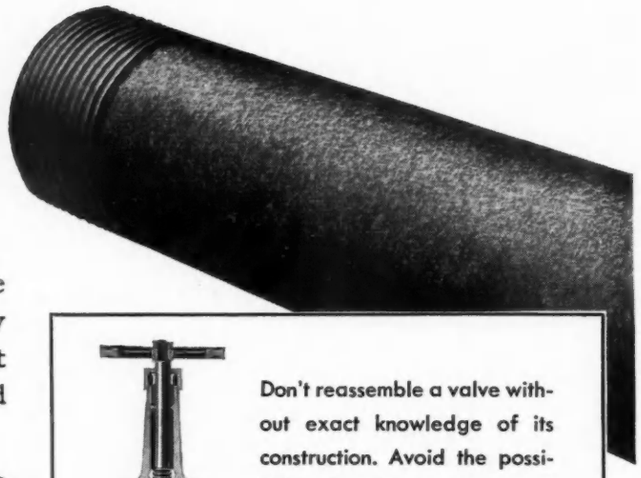
Bolivia Has Shortage Of Gasoline and Fuel Oil

Bolivia has had continued shortages of gasoline and fuel oil, especially at La Paz, and strict rationing of gasoline for private automobiles has been necessary, while there has been some interference with mining operations depending on fuel oil. Primarily responsible for for the shortage is the scarcity of trucks and railroad transportation facilities, for moving oils from Bolivian and Peruvian fields. Although some relief was hoped for in the form of imports of gasoline from Argentina, supplies from that source were limited by traffic congestion on the international railroad. In reflection of the oil shortage, there has been also rationing of electric light and power at La Paz.

Imperial Oil Purchases Grass Creek Crude

Imperial Oil, Ltd., has purchased 250,000 barrels of Grass Creek, Wyoming, light crude from The Ohio Oil Company and Stanolind Oil & Gas Company for its Canadian refineries. Increase war demands upon Canadian plants has greatly stimulated the market for Montana and Wyoming crudes.

DON'T CUT OVERLENGTH THREADS ON PIPE!

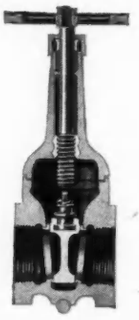


Overlong threads on the pipe may strike the diaphragm of the valve and distort it, or may make it impossible to get a tight joint without the use of excessive amounts of joint compound —or other inadequate practice.

So, when cutting threads on the pipe, work to the gauge length established by standard. Do not exceed standard dimensions and standard tolerances.

Blow out the new line—and the valve—to make certain that no grit will be deposited on the valve seat. Then apply joint compound to the *pipe* threads—*not* to valve threads.

Take precautions such as these to guard your valves for the duration.



Don't reassemble a valve without exact knowledge of its construction. Avoid the possibility of ruining a valve—and having a costly shut-down—by consulting the valve manufacturer's catalog.

Write to Reading, Pa., general office, for copy of "VALVE DON'TS" —a poster for plant use that tells things NOT to do to valves.

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U. S. Field Operations

California

Accelerated Drilling Campaign Faces Material and Manpower Difficulties

Accelerated tempo of California drilling activity, developed in the past several weeks, is bringing West Coast operators face-to-face with the myriad difficulties of wartime operations. The March 1 total of 354 drilling operations, including 116 active drilling projects, reflected a considerable increase of pace. New locations to that date also had shown a big gain with a total of 200 for new wells as against 110 at the same date last year.

Operators this year more than ever are relying upon drilling contractors; and most contractors are heavily booked ahead. Their two worst problems just now are lack of men and difficulty in finding repair parts.

Steel is the main concern of the producers themselves. The backlog represented by old stocks and salvaging, now is showing faster decline. But the real pinch likely will not come until the last half of the year. So great a part of this year's drilling has been concentrated upon shallow fields in order to get out more heavy oil, that the average rate of tubular material use per well has been held low, because these holes are bottomed in most cases between 1000 and 2500 feet. Obviously, when these locations begin to run out and producers have to turn to deeper work in the flush San Joaquin Valley fields calling for 8000- to 11,000-footers, the per-well steel demand will rise very fast.

Drilling contractors so far, in spite of sporadic bunching up of contracts, have been able to meet all demands. They spend a lot of time filling crew ranks thinned by the draft and the war industries, but manage to keep going. For one thing much older men than formerly acceptable nowadays find they can have jobs for the asking.

Fresno County: The Cantua Creek area, a favored prospecting spot on the Turk anticline, will get a double test. Superior Oil Company is starting a well in 36-17-15 and Richfield Oil Corporation at the same time will be drilling another in 14-17-15. Both are 11,000-footers, seeking equivalent of the rich Eocene Gatchell sand of Coalinga Nose field.

Kern County: Seeking to extend northwards the limits of Kern River field, O. H. Calhoun has leased 140 acres in 20-28-28, and is surveying location for a shallow test.

Unit plan difficulties having been satisfactorily settled, Western Gulf Company and The Texas Company are going ahead with plans to drill their joint wildcat L. A. Club 36-1, 1-32-26, on the Los Angeles Athletic Club tract. Long-awaited test of outpost possibilities of new Paloma sands, held up by the War Production Board, now will get under way.

Los Angeles County: On leases covering a considerable portion of Townsend Land Company's properties at the mouth of Santa Ana River, Newport area, D. W. Elliott is grading for a wildcat, Townsend Land Co. 1, a try for production north and east of the shallow Newport heavy-oil field.

Santa Barbara County: It is possible Standard Oil Company's small producer of 8-gravity oil will rate as a discovery or a far extension of Cat Canyon field. The wildcat, S. B. Lloyd Comm. 1 is still making a considerable cut.

Tulare County: The Union Oil Company-Continental Oil Company wildcat Pacific States 76-25, 25-22-25, Pixley area, ranks as one of the most interesting exploration jobs now in progress. The two companies are seeking overlap production around 5000 feet; and have blocked up 15,000 acres for the play.

Illinois Basin

Two Franklin Wildcats Show for Producers

Seaboard Oil Co.'s U. S. Coal and Coke 8, NE NE 26-6s-4e, 1½ miles south of the Akin field, Franklin County, was swabbing and testing Aux Vases production at 3122-28 feet. Oil rose 2600 feet in the hole overnight after plug was drilled and later entered the hole at the rate of 1600 feet an hour. Production in the Akin field is from more shallow formations.

E. S. Akins' Brown Estate 1, SE NE NW 25-7s-2e, at the edge of West Frankfort, has casing set on Lower O'Hara lime at 2768-75 feet. Total depth is 2875. Pipe will be perforated opposite the pay section.

Jefferson County: Byers & Ellison's Jeff 2, NE SE NE 31-3s-2e, was drilling below 2500 feet after finding a show of oil in Benoist sand, topped at 2464 feet. On a drill-stem test 100 feet of oil-cut mud was recovered. The operators plan to drill on to the McClosky lime. The test is a wildcat 1 mile northeast of Waltonville.

Perry County: The Texas Co.'s Matlavish 1, NW SW NE 36-4s-2w, a wildcat near Tamaroa, was drilling at 3328 feet, headed for Trenton lime, a formation as yet unexplored in the county. Matlavish 1 found the Devonian dry and was shut down for some time at that depth before the company decided to deepen it.

Wayne County: Olson Oil Company's Shaffer 1, W½ SW SW 14-1s-6e, first offset to a pool opening Aux Vases sand well completed by Shell Oil Company several months ago, was testing McClosky lime. Total depth is 3198 feet and saturation was topped at 3160 feet. Shell drilled to the McClosky at the discovery well, Montgomery 1, but found little saturation in the formation and plugged back to Aux Vases.

Kentucky

Sinclair Oil Company's B. F. Humphreys 1, SW SW SW 7-P-21, Henderson County wildcat 1½ miles south of Smith Mills pool, was moving in rotary.

Union County: H. H. Weinert's F. Greenwell 1, SW NE 11-O-20, was a new wildcat location two miles west of Waverly.

Cameron Oil Company's Fenwick 1, SW SW 16-P-20, in Uniontown pool, was completed for 140 barrels oil and 50 water in 24 hours from Waltersburg at 1821-33 feet.

Daviess County: W. E. Hupp and Sohio Producing Company's Case 1, 10 miles west of Owensboro, SW SW 10-P-27, completed as combination well, Benoist at 1631-41 feet, and McClosky at 1897-1904 feet, for initial of 50 barrels a day after 1000 gallons of acid.

Kansas

Decatur County Test Has Kansas City-Lansing Show

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's McCue 1, NW C SE 29-1-26w, Decatur County, stratigraphic test of a surface feature, made mud and oil through perforations at 3334 to 3353 feet in Kansas City-Lansing lime. Development of productivity in Kansas has steadily been in this northwesterly direction, following the trend of Central Kansas Uplift, but spreading out toward the northwest as the Uplift expression broadens and problematical fields become more scattered.

Barton County: Helmerich & Payne's Roesler 1, SEc NW 14-18-11w, 3 miles northeast of Feist, which indicated a new field in Arbuckle lime last week when it found saturation from 3291 to 3300 feet, drilled into water and is now attempting to cement off.

The Texas Company's Lanterman 1, CSW SW 27-19-11w, east of Ellinwood pool, is working over Arbuckle lime after deepening and acid treatment at 3347-61 feet, without past tests being too favorable.

Stafford County: Cities Service Oil Company's Grunder 1, SW NE NE 11-25-15w, west of Jordan, is in Arbuckle at 4455 to 4499 feet and showing saturation with some water coming into the hole.

W. P. Faulkner's Rothgarn 1, CEL

SW SE 10-21-13w, at 3573 to 3600 feet in Arbuckle lime, is making about 25 barrels daily on preliminary tests. Location is near Gates.

Butler County: Wolf Creek Oil Company's Allen 1, NEc 1-26-3e, west of El Dorado field, pumped 15 barrels daily on test from plug-back depth of 2720 feet, in Mississippi lime. Low pressure indicates formation connection with pressure-drained area of field.

Oklahoma

Southwest Cement Has Well Showing on Edge

Southwest Cement, Caddo County, has an incomplete test showing for production on the edge of development, with prospects that new zone will be opened at the well not being discounted. Ray Stephens, Inc.'s, Piersen 1, SE SW SE 35-6n-10w, drilled to 5753 feet, where casing was cemented near bottom and perforated. Swab started a flow which has been shut in while tankage is being built.

Coal County: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Cushing Royalty 1, NW NE SE 22-3-9, which showed for gas in Cromwell, is drilling deeper and is currently conditioning hole before going down to Simpson section.

Payne County: Misener sand has returned some light shows from saturation cored between 3366 and 3371 feet at D. B. Malernee's Walker 1, NE SW NW 30-19-6e. Test is incomplete and hole will probably be deepened.

Pottawatomie County: Six tests are drilling on the recent strike of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and Amerada Petroleum Corporation at Lake Shawnee where Bleeker 1, NW NE SW 28-10-2e found Wilcox sand productive. Activity points toward early definition of the field.

Lincoln County: Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Horlick 2, SE NE NW 10-12n-5e, near Wilzetta, swabbed 36 barrels in 24 hours from Red Fork (Pennsylvanian) sand; hole was drilled to 3851 feet and plugged back to 3817.

West Texas

Crockett Oil Strike Awaiting Nitro Shot

Gulf Oil Corporation's Estes 1, 3 miles west by south of Ordovician production on the Sand Hills structure, Crane County, was scheduled to deepen after yielding a small amount of gas with show of dead oil following acid treatment of Ellenburger at 7615 feet, elevation 2529 feet. No water appeared when the well was swabbed down. This wildcat is estimated to be 50 feet in the dolomite, and will be deepened to water.

Deep Tests: In Sterling County, Ohio Oil Company's Clark 1 failed to regain circulation in porous dolomite, possibly water zone, at 8486 feet in Ellenburger, topped at 7705 feet, elevation 2249 feet, and will plug back to 7875 feet to run tester. Col-Tex Refining Company's Reed 1, northwestern Sterling County, was drilling limey-shale at 8330 feet.

In Andrews County, Magnolia Petroleum Company's University 1-15, first deep test for the Mascho-West Fuhrman structure, halted at 7627 feet after penetrating Clear Fork at 1902 feet without any appreciable shows, and will attempt to complete in Mascho field pay. It was carried to within 400 feet of the Ellenburger.

In Pecos County, Phillips Petroleum Company's Price 1 was drilling lime and shale at 9520 feet, and Magnolia Petroleum Company's Eaton 1-29, 5 miles southwest of Abell field, was drilling shale at 7195 feet, having entered Tulip Creek at 6710 feet.

Crockett County: Moore Bros.' Shannon 1-12, 2¾ miles northeast of the Live Oak pool, reached contract at 2567 feet, carrying 1500 feet of oil in hole from sandy-lime pay topped at 2377 feet, elevation 2671 feet, and will be plugged back for nitro shot. Moore Bros.' Shannon-Amerada 1, two miles southeast of above prospect, was drilling lime at 2350 feet. elevation 2563 feet, and Todd-Amerada 1, was drilling lime at 6445 feet.

Leasing: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company has purchased geophysical option on 163,000 acres of fee owned by Midland Farms Company, centering upon the junction of Midland, Andrews, Ector and Martin counties. J. D. Bodkins and associates contracted to drill a 5800-foot test on the Scharbauer Ranch, T&P Block 39, T-1-N, Martin County, on acreage farmed out by The Texas Company.

Reagan County: Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Johnson 1, HE&WT 5, is starting up as a mile north by west outpost for the Barnhart field. The company's University 1-R-L, an inside location, was preparing to perforate fair porosity in Ellenburger at 8945-92 feet and main pay at 9021-42 feet with water at 9100-28 feet, elevation 2754 feet. Humble Oil & Refining Company's Sawyer 1-B, wildcat on a 171,-431-acre lease block, centering upon Reagan-Irion County line, was drilling at 3660 feet, having entered lime at 2240 feet, elevation 2516 feet.

Winkler County: Magnolia Petroleum Company's Walton-State 20 was drilling shaley-lime 9540 feet in Montoya, topped at 9105 feet. Amon Carter's Walton-Pure 2-C, Keystone field, was drilling green shale with streaks of lime and chert at 8930 feet. Shell Oil Company's Blue 1 was drilling lime at 9325 feet. Geological information derived from this trio of deep tests has resulted in the payment of substantial cash bonuses for scattered leases extending north and south across central Winkler County.

Yoakum County: Barnsdall Oil Company's Heath 1, 6 miles northeast of Plains, logged nominal oil odor and stain at 6495 feet and 6645 feet in Clear Fork, topped at 6285 feet, elevation 3649 feet, and drilling at 6840 feet.

West Texas Line

Cardinal Oil Company is laying a 6½-mile 2-inch oil line from its producing properties in the Walker field, West Texas, to connect with Shell Pipe Line Corporation's Taylor-Link field booster station in NW Section 18, Block 20. This new unit will supplement the inadequate outlet provided by Cardinal Oil Company's 10-mile 2-inch originally built to deliver oil from White & Baker field to Shell Pipe Line Company's Yates field station.

North Texas

Second Producer in Archer County Ellenburger Pool

Moran Bros. et al's Jentsch 1, ⅝-mile northwest of Browning deep producing area, Archer County, entered Ellenburger at 5204 feet, 18 feet high, and recovered oil-saturated dolomite in coring to 5209 feet. Pipe will be set for completion. This confirmation test showed production possibilities in Strawn sand at 4680-4703 feet, and at 5124-34 feet in Bend, topped at 5109 feet, 17 feet high. In the Cooper pool, Cooper et al's Perkins-Cullum 1, east offset to the discovery, entered conglomerate saturation at 4882 feet, 7 feet high, and recovered 5 feet of saturation in coring to 4888 feet. Pipe was landed on top of the pay. Belfort Oil Co.'s Kempner - Kempner - Texaco 1, northeast offset to discovery, abandoned in Ellenburger at 5015-78 feet, having insufficient pay section of conglomerate, topped at 4893 feet, 12 feet low, to produce.

Cooke County: Sinclair Prairie Oil Company's Cox 9-B, second test for the east flank of the Walnut Bend field, increased its possible pay zones in Strawn to five in logging basal sand at 5477-5515 feet, then shale to 5516 feet. Pipe was landed after drill-stem test at 5480-5516 feet yielded 4800 feet of oil and 50 feet of rotary mud.

Montague County: Continental Oil Company's Fleming 1, F. Secrest Survey, 1½ miles north of Hott pool, resumed coring after yielding 240 feet of oil-cut mud when tester was used in Strawn at 3390-3431 feet.

Jack County: Shell Oil Company's Wolfe 1, recent discovery 3½ miles east by south of Jermyn, flowed 74 barrels of oil and 18 barrels acid water with 1,000,000 feet gas on last gauge through open tubing. Production is from perforations at 4375-4500 feet in Bend, topped at 4342 feet.

East Texas

Freestone Discovery Yields Gas From Woodbine

Carter-Gragg Oil Company's Steward 1, Jas. James Survey, Freestone County, fourth test for the Steward Mills prospect, opened a new gas area with initial of 25,000,000 feet of sweet gas through ¼-inch tubing choke with 1414 pounds pressure on tubing and casing. Production is from perforations at 4001-4006 feet in Woodbine topped at 3950 feet.

Nacogdoches County: The Texas Company's Strahan 1, deep strike made late last year, has been worked over and is rated at 3,000,000 feet of gas with 5 to 10 barrels of 62-gravity distillate daily through ¼-inch choke.

Production is from Travis Peak perforations at 8610-60 feet.

Van Zandt County: A. F. Carter et al's Hazel 1, Fruitvale area, abandoned in Paluxy water sand at 6420-93 feet. Royal Petroleum Corporation's Key 1, 2½ miles southeast of Willspoint, was drilling shale and lime at 5390 feet.

Wood County: Delta Drilling Company and Shell Oil Company's Gold-

smith-Blalock 1, west offset to Quitman pool discovery, cemented pipe at 6412 feet, 5 feet off bottom, and is credited with having logged an aggregate of 35 feet of oil sand in Paluxy. Shell Oil Company's Goldsmith 2 was coring at 6380 feet, having logged an aggregate of 8 feet of Paluxy pay between 6215-45 feet. Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Blalock 1, west outpost was drilling shale at 3505 feet. Bobby Manziel et al's Bailey-Shell 1, wildcat, was drilling at 3490 feet, having entered Pecan chalk at 2530 feet with elevation of 464 feet.

Henderson County: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Tricities (Holland) 1-B, 1⅜ miles north by east of the Tricities pool Rodessa discovery, was nearing the projected pay level in coring Rodessa section at 7720 feet. It topped massive anhydrite at 7510 feet, 19 feet low. The company's Tricities (Meredith) 1-D, ¾ mile southeast of the discovery, was drilling at 5870 feet, slightly higher than the producer.

Deep Prospects: In Bowie County, Bowlen et al's Sims-Shell 1, 7 miles southwest of New Boston, was awaiting orders after fulfilling depth contract at 8987 feet in dry Smackover lime, topped at 8868 feet. Tide Water Associated-Seaboard Oil Company's Bacon 1, southeastern Franklin County, was drilling gray lime at 6670 feet with top of massive anhydrite due near 7000 feet.

Southwest Texas

Two New Fields Indicated In Jackson County Areas

Two spots in the lower coastal region are drawing more than usual interest with wildcat tests opening new fields. The first is the Karnes-Bee County sector while the second area is Jackson County. It is the latter territory that led the district by far in 1942 in number of new field discoveries, and with two new wildcats showing for production it is likely that the Jackson section will continue to draw close attention of producers this year.

One factor effecting rapid drilling of prospects in Jackson County is the shallow depths at which production is found. Most of the fields found so far produce from Marginulina and Frio which come within the 4500-5600-foot level in most fields. With the exception of one field, notably West Ranch, the sand conditions are irregular and erratic in most instances.

Jackson County: Humble Oil & Refining Company has set flow pipe in Isaacson 1, wildcat in the El Toro area five miles southwest of Edna. Although details have not been released, several tests have been made in a sand around 4554-72 feet. Other sand bodies were reported logged between 6400 feet and 6550 fet. Total depth is 6760 feet. The apparent discovery is in east corner of Carlos Lasso survey, and is 1½ miles east of the company's San Antonio Joint Stock Bank 1, abandoned in December, 1942.

Another Jackson County wildcat reported showing as a producer is W. Stewart Boyle's M. D. Levy 1, two miles north of Ganado field. Saturated oil sand was reported in a core at 4841-48 feet. Later, another core was taken at 4846-48 feet, recovering 18 inches of saturation. A gas sand was reported found at 4830 feet. Operators are coring and drilling deeper since the original contract depth was 6000 feet. Location is on the north 160-acre tract of Morris and Cummings Survey 5. Golding-Farris Drilling Company of Houston is contractor.

Extension: W. Stewart Boyle has extended West Mauritz, Jackson County, one-half mile northeast with completion of Mauritz 1-A for 104 barrels through 7/64-inch choke from a new sand. Perforations were made at 5492-50 feet after drilling to 5712 feet. This extension is in northwest corner of A. Kountze Survey 19. Same operator has moved rig to drill Stovall-Mauritz 1, in northwest corner of east half of the same survey. It is one-half mile from production.

Bee County: Dirks Brothers are making new test in Page Estate 2, wildcat one mile northeast of old shallow Voss field, which has showed as potential opener of a Carrizo-Wilcox sand field. Drill-stem test was made in perforations at 7620-30 feet, recovering 600 feet of mud-cut oil, 300 feet of oily water and 2000 feet of salt water. Total depth is 8100 feet with 5½-inch set to 7892 feet. Another sand logged at 7460-7511 feet showed 50-gravity amber distillate on a drill-stem test at 7461-78 feet.

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Trading Post Section, THE OIL WEEKLY
P. O. Box 2608 Houston, Texas

Texas Gulf Coast

Old Ocean Deep Test May Set World's Record

A deep well on the west side of Old Ocean may set a world's record if the objective of 15,250 feet is reached. Operators filed a supplemental application with the Texas Railroad Commission to drill the well to that objective barring serious mechanical trouble. If the depth is reached, it will be 246 feet deeper than the record held by Continental Oil Company in California, where a hole was drilled to 15,004 feet before plugging back to complete.

Wildcatting on the coast shows slight signs of reviving. With PAW calling for more tests to be drilled this year, the admonition is due to have a stimulating effect on testing of new prospects and the drilling of wells on the flanks of old salt plugs.

Deep Test: J. S. Abercrombie Company and Magnolia Petroleum Company are drilling below 14,456 feet in hard shale in McDonald 1-B, at Old Ocean in Brazoria County. Already the well has set a depth record for Texas, and east of the Rocky Mountains is second only to Continental Oil Company's Proctor 1 in Washita County, Oklahoma, which was drilled to 14,582 feet in 1939. Casing was set to 12,709 feet before drilling ahead into the hitherto unexplored sands.

Extension: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company has given a major extension to the Katy gas field. Waller County, with Pattison 1, three miles north of gas production, flowing 3,300,000 cubic feet of gas daily through ¼-inch choke. Perforations were made at 7338-45 feet with tubing pressure of 2325 pounds. The well has two gas horizons since it made a test around 6520 feet and recovered gas while drilling. Total depth is 8000 feet with 5½-inch set to 7880 feet.

Discovery: Cities Service Oil Company is completing its discovery at Ramsey in Colorado County in two sands. The well is shut in awaiting potential test. Perforations were made at 8320-40 feet and flowed 100 barrels of distillate daily with 3,400,000 cubic feet of gas through ¼-inch choke. Other perforations were made at 8948-70 feet and flowed 150 barrels of distillate with 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The production is from Wilcox.

Wildcat: The South Anahuac area of Chambers County again will be tested with A. H. and C. L. Rowan making location for Quinn 1 on 100-acre farmout from Sun Oil Company. The well is projected to 9200 feet, and is the second for the operators in the area. They drilled Land 1 in 1941 and recovered some gas and distillate from 9000 feet in Frio. The new test is one half mile northeast of Salt Dome Oil Corporation's gas well on Ogden acreage.

Texas Well Spacing Rule Revised

The Texas Railroad Commission has revised its Rule 37 governing spacing of oil wells. The order provides that an operator may locate his wells 330 feet from lease lines, or 990 feet from the nearest well on the same lease.

South Louisiana

New Oil Field Opened In St. Landry Parish

Interest in new development in the coastal area is showing a slight pick-up with a new field added last week. The discovery is on the Shuteston prospect in St. Landry Parish. The wildcat was drilled by Sun Oil Company and thus culminates a long period of geophysical work and the resultant leasing for drilling.

Since many fields in the district have two or more sands, a number of operators are beginning to dual complete some wells. Union Oil Company has been dual completing its wells at Whitelake in Vermilion Parish, and now Stanolind Oil & Gas Company is preparing to perforate in two sand sections at West Hackberry and South Jennings.

St. Landry Parish: Sun Oil Company is awaiting storage before running a potential test on Burleigh Pool 1, NWc 37-7s-4e, wildcat on Shuteston prospect. Perforated at 9495-9506 feet, flow was 4 barrels of 31-gravity oil hourly through 9/64-inch choke, tubing pressure mounting to 1600 pounds, casing 200 pounds. Hole was drilled to 11,505 feet. Several levels showed possibilities for production and were tested before perforations were made at 9495 feet.

LaFayette Parish: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company has completed a second producer and possibly opened a new sand on north flank of Anse la Butte dome. Nickerson 2, Section 43-9s-5e, southwest of the Nickerson 1 discovery, was perforated at 9880-9905 feet and flowed 18 barrels of oil in 2 hours through ⅛-inch choke with 1250 pounds tubing pressure and 1100 pounds on casing. Total depth is 10,346 feet with 7-inch set to 9200 feet and 4½-inch liner set at 9104-10,343 feet. Nickerson 1 was completed at 9782-9818 feet.

Dual Completions: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company proposes to dual complete a well, South Jennings Unit 2-B, NWc 14-10s-3w, South Jennings field in Jeff Davis Parish.

The same company is dual completing a well at West Hackberry in Cameron Parish. State-Black Lake 65, 17-12s-10w, was perforated at 9636-9752 feet and 9234-48 feet and is cleaning. Total depth is 9800 feet with 7-inch set to 9799 feet.

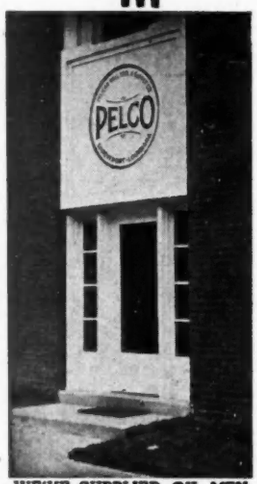
LaFourche Parish: First development in some time is proposed for Lake Long field. Fohs Oil Company, Shell Oil Company and Pilgrim Exploration Company have spotted an 11,600-foot test, State-Hotard Unit 1, 5545 feet north and 1687 feet east of SWc 77-17s-19e. Cron & Gracey have contract.

Location: Humble Oil & Refining Company has spotted a wildcat in the Hester-Convent area of St. James Parish, Colonial Sugars 1, 5-12s-5e, projected to 9000 feet.

Evangeline Parish: Pan American Production Company is preparing to make first flow test on Cromwell Land and Mineral 1, on the south edge of Cockfield production at Pine Prairie. The pipe was set to around 8834 feet to test the Sparta sands that produce on the southwest side of the field. Total depth is 8999 feet, at which point log was run and cores taken.

No Grooves

The necessary regimentation of war and the gyrations of New Deal vagaries have made slot machines of too many business houses. You put in a preference rating or a ration coupon and hope something useful comes out. Usually nothing does. In the oil business men seldom ask for anything they don't need. Here at PELCO we guarantee their money's worth of something, and not the least of this is initiative. Sometimes it works when a preference rating won't. TRY PELCO FIRST.



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North Louisiana

Bienville Parish Wildcat Flowing Wet Gas

Placid Oil Company's Nebo A-1, SW NE 11-15n-7w, Bienville Parish, established 8,000,000 feet of wet gas from Pettit lime zone, the same as the Bear Creek pay horizon, and set pipe to 6800 feet, total depth 7804 feet. The well is shut in pending separator unit and tank installation.

Winn Parish: H. L. Hunt is moving in to drill two offsets to the discovery, Goodpine F-24, SW SE 13-12n-5w, which has been shut in since official gauge was made from Paluxy horizon five months ago.

Bossier Parish: Hunt Oil Company's Oglee 1, NE NE 10-23n-12w, has installed flow valves after testing 84 barrels a day after acid treatment and flow ceased. This is the third test at North Carterville. The discovery, Nebo 1, SW SE 3-23n-12w, flowed 60 barrels per day after installation of flow valves and further acid treatment. Nebo 2, west of the discovery, flowed better than 176 barrels per day from the Pettit lime, new pay zone for the area.

Arkansas

Miller County Wildcat Has Slight Smackover Show

Barnsdall Oil Company et al's Grace 1, SE NW 4-15s-27w, Miller County, topped Smackover lime at 6183 feet with maximum porosity logged at 6190 feet. A core at 6191-96 feet recovered 2 feet of lime streaked with oil. Cores at 6196-6206 feet showed another 1½ feet of lime with streaks. Cores in the interval 6196-6226 feet recovered 8½ feet of hard, dense lime with no shows. Samples taken during drilling revealed nothing worthwhile in Cotton Valley zone at 5040-60 feet.

Magnolia Petroleum Company's Olivet A-9, NE NE 4-16s-26w, at Garland, set 9⅝-inch to 3017 feet, resumed drilling and is now below 4720 feet. Three core tests in lime at 4610-4720 feet recovered no show of oil or gas. It is below Paluxy, Garland field pay zone.

Union County: Sam Richardson et al's Moody 1, SW NW 16-17s-14w, has pipe set to 3300 feet to test Crane and Gregory pay. This test is approximately midway between the old East El Dorado Nacatoch field and Travis Peak production at Rainbow.

Michigan

Third Discovery of Year In Osceola County

Averaging 30 barrels per hour through 5-3/16-inch casing the first 12 hours on test, Ohio Oil Company's Zimmerman 1, S½ NE SE 28-18n-9w, Osceola County, opened the third good field prospect for Michigan this year. Second production test showed 340 barrels of oil in 12 hours through ¾-inch choke and 200 pounds casing pressure.

This wildcat is seven miles east of Reed City pool and six miles west of the Evart field and appears to have opened production on a new structure southeast trend. The wildcat was located on a combination of subsurface geology from deep holes more recently supported and detailed by shallow core tests.

Ohio Oil Company and Sun Oil Company control the bulk of acreage in the area.

Crude is 46 gravity and probably will bring posting of $1.39, the same as Evart and Reed City. The well is only 3300 feet from Sohio Pipe Line Company's main line running out of Reed City.

Calhoun County: Continental Oil Company has started deepening operations on Turner 1, NE SE NE 15-3s-4w, to test the Trenton at about 4000 feet. This well was completed in 1941 for a Traverse gas discovery at 1609 feet.

Rocky Mountain Area

Northwest Colorado Area Gets More Testing for Gas

Magnolia Petroleum Company is preparing for a test of the Piceance gas structure, Rio Blanco County, northwestern Colorado. This company 10 years ago drilled 3 gas wells at Piceance obtaining production in lenticular sands in the Wasatch (Tertiary) at depths around 2900-3000 ft. Recent tests of the wells, shut-in since completion, showed gas volumes from 1,250,000 to 14,750,000 feet daily under 750 pounds to 835 pounds rock pressure.

". . . and a teamster drove by with a string of Jones sucker rods"

"Funny thing, when we were pullin' this string of Jones rods this morning, I happened to remember the day we first heard about the Spaniards sinkin' The Maine. They put a big bulletin out in front of the Daily Leader office, and just about that time a teamster drove by with a string of Jones rods on his wagon bed. Seeing the 'J' on these rods today made me think of it, I guess.

"Well, I wonder if things have changed so much, after all. Now the strings are longer, heavier, and they're made of some mighty fine steel. But that old 'J' stamped on 'em hasn't changed. It's still the way to tell a good rod from an ordinary one."

The S. M. JONES Co.

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United States Well Completions

CALIFORNIA

Fresno County—Coalinga old field: Shell's 163-32, 1668 ft s, 1710 w nec 32-19-15, pump 46 bbls 20-gr 146 ft perf 2853 ft, black shale 2610 ft, td 2855 ft.

Texas Co.'s C-4, 1803 ft n 1000 ft w sec 6-20-15, pump 108 bbls 17.7-gr, 78 ft perf 2290 ft, td 2293 ft.

Kern County — Belridge North — Old well deepened: Belridge Oil Co.'s 9-27, 1003 ft s 330 ft 2 nwc 27-27-20, flow 600 bbls 31.4-gr, 1/64-in 1850/2000 lbs, Belridge 15 sand 5457, deep sand 7900 ft, 2nd deep sand 8065 ft, "R" zone 7706 ft, 3rd deep sand 890 ft. Deepened from original bottom of 8400 ft to 9084 ft.

Kern County—Belridge South: General Petroleum Corp.'s 36-12, 235 ft n, 260 e c 12-29-21, pump 74 bbls 14-gr, 193 ft perf 1085 ft, td 1086 ft.

E. A. Parkford's 6, 233 ft s, 1232 e c 12-29-21, pump 96 bbls 12.9-gr, 167 ft perf 1177 ft, 1st oil sand 930 ft, pd 1178 ft, td 1811 ft.

Texas Co.'s Wrightson Fee 1, 895 ft s, 1088 e w¼c 12-29-21, pump 30 bbls 13-gr, 68 ft perf 1145 ft, oil sand 968 ft, pd 1080 ft, td 1160 ft.

Kern County—Kern Front: Standard's 36 2322 ft n 364 ft e swc 15-28-27, pump 7 bbls, td 2515 ft.

Westates Petroleum Corp.'s Cauley 43, 16-28-27, pump 33 bbls, 14.9-gr, td 2907 ft.

Kern County — Midway-Sunset: Chansior Canfield Midway Oil Co.'s 51-9, 1235 ft n 930 w s¼c 9-32-23, pump 14 bbls 15.8-gr, perfs 1590-1565, 1550-1335, 1360-1335 ft, td 1650 ft.

Kern County—Mount Poso: Chansior Canfield Midway Oil Corp.'s Mon 20, 2001 ft s, 3379 e nwc 26-27-28, pump 22 bbls 15.8-gr, 20 ft perf 1435 ft, Vedder 1418 ft, gray sand 1463 ft, pd 1435 ft, td 1483 ft.

Kern County—Round Mountain: Bishop Oil Co.'s Thomas C, 253 ft s, 646 w e¼c 12-28-28, pump 119 bbls 14-gr, 22 ft perf 1776 ft, Vedder 1755 ft, td 1776 ft.

Shell's Jewett 1-17, 2380 ft s, 3216 e nwc 29-28-29, pump 14 bbls, 291 ft perf 1699 ft, Jewett zone 1400 ft, pb 1700 ft, td 1760 ft.

Los Angeles County — Wilmington: Long Beach Oil Development Co.'s "W" 51, 50 ft swly nl Seaside Blvd. fr w/l 25th Ave. thence 300 ft sely at r/a, pump no est, 312 ft perf 3452 ft, td 3457 ft.

Orange County—Huntington Beach: D. D. Dunlap's 19, 900 ft n, 250 e c/l Garfield and Huntington Beach Blvd., pump all water, 40 ft perf 4010 ft, td 4010 ft.

Suthwest Exploration Co.'s State 12, 317 ft n, 4790 w c/l 23rd and Ocean, pump 135 bbls 24-gr, 460 ft perf 4614 ft, td 4619 ft.

Santa Barbara County—Cat Canyon: Standard's South Basin-Lloyd Comm. 1, 330 ft s, 330 e n¼c 15-9-33, pump 39 bbls 8.2-gr, redrilled to 4705 ft, td 7250 ft. After formation tests to bottom failed, plugged to 4349 ft, then redrilled to present bottom.

CALIFORNIA WILDCATS

Fresno County—Failure: Superior Oil Co.'s White 1, 29-16-22, Kingsburg area, abnd 5468 ft.

San Benito County—Failure: Union's Friedman 1, Ciervo area, abnd 6370 ft.

ILLINOIS

Clark County: Devess Oil Co.'s Lee 2, nw se sw 29-11n-14w, abnd 1414 ft.

Clay County: Texas' Kidwell 4, se se nw 15-5n-5e, Ben 2245-83 ft, Aux V 2293-2318 ft, 250 bbls, 2318 ft.

Texas' Kidwell 5, c ne se nw 15-5n-5e, McCl 2427-35 ft, 385 bbls, 2437 ft.

Texas' Kidwell 8, c nw ne nw 15-5n-5e, Aux V 2361-63 ft, 50 bbls, 2369 ft.

F. A. Bridge et al's Landreth 1, c nw nw sw 16-5n-5e, Aux V 2362-71 ft, 35 bbls, 2390 ft.

Texas' Birch 1, c se se ne 16-5n-5e, Aux V 2354-67 ft, 60 bbls, 2367 ft.

Texas' Bloemker 5, c nw sw nw 3-5n-7e, Weiler 2489-2538 ft, 130 bbls, 2538 ft.

Kingwood's Hall 1, c nw se ne 17-5n-7e, Weiler 2513-28 ft, 504 bbls, 2945 ft.

Clinton County: Texas' Suhl 1, c se ne 20-1n-3w, Dev 2470-78 ft, 32 bbls, 2652 ft.

Fayette County: Carter's Fortner 8-D, c nw se 10-8n-3e, abnd 3160 ft.

Carter's Myers 3-D, c nw se 22-8n-3e, Dev 3053-54 ft, 35 bbls, 3054 ft.

Gallatin County: Skelly's Hoge 2, c nw nw se 15-8s-9e, abnd 2985 ft.

Hamilton County: Carter's Short 2, c se nw se 12-6s-6e, Aux V 3036-55 ft, 68 bbls, 3081 ft.

Texas' Dial 1, c nw nw ne 18-6s-6e, Aux V 3109-24 ft, 168 bbls, 3124 ft.

Texas' Clark 3, c se sw nw 8-6s-7e, abnd 3185 ft.

Jefferson County: Walter Duncan's Howe 1, c ne nw sw 25-2s-1e, Ben 2002-06 ft, 96 bbls, 2010 ft.

Cameron Bros.' Shultz 2, c nw sw nw 35-2s-1e, Ben 1988-2004 ft, 150 bbls, 2004 ft.

Texas' Baker 2, ne se ne 33-3s-3e, Aux V 2738-61 ft, 11 bbls, 2780 ft.

Lawrence County: R. S. Young's C. Jordan 1, c sw sw nw 31-2n-11w, abnd 1980 ft.

Richland County: Pure's Woodward 1, c nw sw ne 25-4n-9e, Weiler 2550-65 ft, 14 bbls, 2568 ft.

Shelby County: C. R. Winn's Cutler 1, c se sw ne 12-10n-2e, abnd 1714 ft.

Wabash County: Sinclair-Wyoming's Majors 2, sw sw sw 2-1s-13w, Cyp sand 2320-33 ft, 45 bbls, 2333 ft.

Shell's Parkinson 2, c sw sw sw 17-1s-12w, Weiler 2025-37 ft, 23 bbls, 2039 ft.

White County: Superior's Speck 2, c nw sw sw 31-4s-14w, abnd 3080 ft.

Jarvis Bros. and Marcell's Cleveland 4, c se se se 36-4s-10e, Tar Spgs 2318-27 ft, 55 bbls, 2327 ft.

ILLINOIS WELLS DEEPENED

Hamilton County: Gulf's Sneed 1, c e½ sw ne 20-4s-7e, otd 3303 ft, Aux V 3275-90 ft, McCl 3325-3402 ft, 1061 bbls, 3438 ft.

Gulf's Harrawood 1, c se nw ne 19-6s-7e, otd 3078 ft, Cyp 2775-90 ft, Aux V 3067-78 ft, 30 bbls, 3110 ft.

ILLINOIS WILDCAT COMPLETIONS

Fayette County—Failure: J. Lee Youngblood's A. Smith 1, c nw sw ne 24-6n-1e, abnd 1923 ft.

Franklin County—Failure: Smokey Oil Co.'s Interstate 1, c ne ne ne 23-7s-2e, abnd 2276 ft.

Richland County—New Field: Pure's A. N. Earnst 1, e½ nw nw 31-3n-9e, McCl 2990-93 ft, 8 bbls, 3005 ft.

White County—New Field: N. V. Duncan, Inc.'s Metcalf 1, sw sw se 31-3s-14w, Ben 2817-28 ft, 70 bbls, 2828 ft.

Williamson County — Failure: Superior's Rogers-Harris 1, c ne sw nw 24-8s-3e, abnd 2895 ft.

INDIANA

Gibson County: R. D. Brown, Inc.'s Fee 1, se nw nw 36-1s-10w, Hardinsburg 1375-1417 ft, 93 bbls, 1418 ft.

R. D. Brown, Inc.'s Clem-Lehman 2, nw ne nw 36-1s-10w, McCl 1787-92 ft, 26 bbls, 1792 ft.

Knox County: Hull & Beck's I. W. Frey 1, sw sw nw 14-2n-11w, abnd 1935 ft.

Newton County: Richard J. Violette's Shelhart 1, sw se sw 34-32n-8w, abnd 875 ft.

Posey County: Wabash O&G Co.'s Mumford 2, ne ne nw 31-3s-13w, abnd 2991 ft.

Superior's Guenther 1, nw se nw 29-4s-13w, abnd 2252 ft.

R. L. Craig's Mertens 1, sw sw sw 17-6s-12w, abnd 2355 ft.

Spencer County: L. L. Benoist's Abbott 2, nw ne nw 7-7s-7w, abnd 1381 ft.

INDIANA WILDCATS

Warrick County—Failure: W. P. Dearing's Wm. H. Gentry 1, sw sw nw 11-4s-8w, abnd 2500 ft.

KANSAS

Barton County—Kraft-Prusa: Texas Co.'s Burmeister B-2, c ne se 2-17s-11w, Arb 3392 ft, pump 641 bbls, 3399 ft.

Barton County—Stull: Transwestern's Depiesse 1, c s½ sw se 6-16s-12w, Topeka 2695 ft, pb to 2938 ft, 4000 gal acid, pump 171 bbls oil 11% wtr, 3319 ft.

Barton County—Kraft-Prusa: Gulf's Kroutwurst 2, ne nw se 9-17s-11w, Arb 3322 ft, abnd 3330 ft.

Barton County—Albert-Otic Pool: Aylward's Wissman 3, c nw 31-18s-15w, Reagan 3575 ft, pump 58 bbls, 3604 ft.

Barton County—Silica: Vickers Pet. Co.'s Vickers 2, c n½ se se 24-19s-11w, Arb 3318 ft, 1000 gal acid, pump 387 bbls plus 40% wtr, 3341 ft.

Butler County — Eldorado: Cities Service's Hegberg 116, ne nw ne 28-25s-5e, KC 1962 ft, pb to 2032 ft, 2000 gal acid, pump 30 bbls oil, 20 wtr, 2250 ft.

Ellsworth County—Stoltenberg: Texas Co.'s Schroeder 6, c sw sw 27-16s-10w, Arb 3276 ft, 100 gal acid, pump 175 bbls, 3279 ft.

Ellsworth County—W. Stoltenberg: H. Elwell's Lanzel 1, c nw se 20-16s-10w, Arb 3327 ft, 2500 gal acid, pump 197 bbls, 3333 ft.

Greenwood County—Virgil: Aikman & Braden's Fleming 2, c ne ne 15-24s-12e, Miss 1716 ft, shot 240 qts, pump 8 bbls, 1770 ft.

Greenwood County — Beaumont: K. T.. Weidemann's Temple 2, sw sw nw 25-27s-8e, Arb 2810 ft, hfw 2823-26 ft, abnd 2826 ft.

K. T. Weidemann's Edgar 2, nw ne sw 2-28s-8e, Miss 2569 ft, abnd 2611 ft.

Leavenworth County—McLouth: McLaughlin's Borst 2, sw sw ne 1-10s-20e, Miss 1471 ft, abnd 1474 ft.

Marion County—Lost Springs: Ring-Mac's Novak 4, e½ nw ne 32-17s-4e, Miss 2393 ft, pump 50 bbls oil 50 wtr, abnd 2427 ft.

Ring-Mac's Henke 3, c w½ ne ne 4-18s-4e, Miss chat 2353½ ft, pump 153 bbls, 2383 ft.

McPherson County — Lindsborg: Carter's Carlson 2, c ne nw 7-17s-3w, Viola 3396 ft, 2000 gal acid, pump 119 bbls, 3405 ft.

Phillips County—Dayton: Tom Allen and Coop's Kaiser 2, c nw sw 25-2s-19w, KC 3298 ft, 2000 gal acid, pump 75 bbls, 3440 ft.

Tom Allen et al's Klotz 2, c sw sw 1-3s-19s, Lans 3101 ft, 6000 gal acid, pump 306 bbls, 3219 ft.

Reno County—Peace Creek: Cities Service

Wells Completed in the United States in Week Ended March 6, 1943

Data preliminary and subject to revision. Revised and more complete data on all completions shown in monthly summary of drilling, published in second issue of each month. More detailed data on wildcats published in third issue of each month.

State or District	FIELD COMPLETIONS						WILDCAT COMPLETIONS				ALL COMPLETIONS			
	New Wells					Old Wells Deepened							Cumulative	
	*Oil	Gas	†Input	Dry	Total		*Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	This Week	Last Week	This Year	Last Year
Alabama														2
Arkansas												3	19	34
California	15				15	1			2	2	18	27	223	196
Colorado													5	2
Georgia														1
Illinois	18			7	25	2	2		3	5	32	33	359	421
Indiana	2			6	8				1	1	9	5	50	80
Kansas	16		2	7	25	1			4	4	30	24	274	359
Kentucky	3			3	6		2			2	8	4	46	39
Louisiana	2			3	5				1	1	6	4	97	240
North													37	
South	2			3	5				1	1	6	4	60	
Michigan	3			2	5		1		1	2	7	7	79	150
Mississippi													4	37
Missouri													1	6
Montana	2				2						2		38	30
Nebraska														9
New Mexico	3			1	4				1	1	5	2	48	76
New York	11		7		18						18	19	219	257
Ohio	4	11		5	20						20	18	175	284
Oklahoma	9		1	8	18	3	1		1	2	23	32	256	376
Pennsylvania	37	15		5	57	1					58	42	467	713
Tennessee														2
Texas	23	2		15	40		5	1	18	24	64	58	694	1,608
East Texas	2				2						2		40	
North Texas	4			5	9				5	5	14	11	157	
West Central		1			1				1	1	2	6	58	
West Texas	9			6	15		1		3	4	19	20	162	
Panhandle	3			1	4						4	2	52	
Upper Coast	1			2	3				1	1	4	6	44	
Lower Coast	1				1		3	1	3	7	8	9	95	
Southwest	2	1		1	4		1		4	5	9	3	70	
South Central	1				1				1	1	2	1	16	
West Virginia												7	106	156
Wyoming	4				4						4		30	15
Total U. S.	152	28	10	62	252	8	11	1	32	44	304	285	3,190	5,093

* Includes distillate wells. † Includes salt water disposal wells.

and Lion's Weideroder 2, sw se sw 12-23s-10w, Viola 3754 ft, pump 297 bbls, 3765 ft.

Reno County — Burrton: Sinclair-Prairie's Seddle 7, c n½ s½ ne 17-24s-4w, Hunton 3638 ft, abnd 3643 ft.

Rice County—Wenke: Herndon Drlg. Co.'s Loula 2, c sw se 19-20s-10w, Arb 3297 ft, 500 gal acid, pump 413 bbls, 3299 ft.

Russell County—Hall-Gurney: Texas Co.'s Goodheart 4, c ne se 25-14s-13w, Arb 3139 ft, pump 272 bbls oil 4.32 bbls wtr, 3141 ft.

Russell County—Semi - Wildcat—Greenvale: Magnolia's Trapp 1, se se ne 31-14s-22w, Arb 3174 ft, pump 279 bbls, 3176 ft.

Russell County—Neidenthal: Lario's Boxberger 4, c ne nw 24-14-15w, Lans 2955 ft, abnd 3231 ft.

Stafford County — Leesburgh: Continental and Cities Service's Marion Russell 2, nw ne se 13-25s-13w, sand 4370 ft, Arb 4146 ft, salt wtr disposal well, 4409 ft.

KANSAS WELLS DEEPENED

Barton County—Silica: Lario's Peters 5, se ne nw 24-20s-11w, otd 3312 ft, Granite 3744 ft, salt wtr disposal well, 3745 ft.

Russell County—Trapp: Stanolind's Roesner 9, c n½ ne sw 9-15s-13w, otd 3334 ft, pb to 3325 ft, perf csg, 4000 gal acid, pump 363 bbls oil and salt wtr, 3339 ft.

KANSAS WILDCATS

Marion County—Failure: Ward McGinnis's Decker 1, sw se nw 20-17s-1e, Miss 2813 ft, abnd 2852 ft.

McPherson County—Failure: Phil-Han and Adair & Morton's Stein 1, se se nw 9-18s-1w, KC 2210 ft, Miss 2770 ft, abnd 2810 ft.

Republic Gas Co.'s Galle 1, se se se 11-18s-1w, Lans 2240 ft, Miss 2800 ft, abnd 2845 ft.

Rice County — Failure: Bay Pet. Co.'s Lackey 1, nw nw ne 29-21s-7w, Lans 2920 ft, Miss 3429 ft, abnd 3450½ ft.

KENTUCKY

Daviess County: J. C. Ellis' Fee 2, 15-N-29, Tar Spgs 1121-33 ft, 25 bbls, 1133 ft.

Geo. Hobbs et al's L. Patten 2, 8-N-30, abnd 617 ft.

Henderson County: Sinclair-Prairie's Burbank 6, 4-P-21, abnd 2311 ft.

Gulf's Williams 2, 23-Q-21, Cyp 2290-2311 ft, 400 bbls, 2311 ft.

Gulf's Williams 3, 23-Q-21, Cyp 2296-2304 ft, 409 bbls, 2322 ft.

Trans-Tex Prod.'s E. W. Alley 2, 24-Q-21, Cyp 2304-10 ft, 290 bbls, 2310 ft.

Union County: D. D. Feldman's Sugg 1, 12-P-18, abnd 2733 ft.

KENTUCKY WILDCATS

Henderson County — New Field: Carter's Denton 1, 21-O-23, Bethel 2356-69 ft, 101 bbls, 2744 ft.

Carter's Barrett 1, 25-P-25, Aux V 2184-89 ft, 26 bbls, 2616 ft.

SOUTH LOUISIANA

Iberia Parish—Avery Island: Humble's Petit Anse 3, fr sw cor sec 25, go n'ly alg wl for 1953 ft, thence e'ly at ra to wl in 25-13s-5e, abnd 9173 ft in salt.

Iberia Parish—Rabbit Island: Texas Co.'s State-Rabbit Island 4-340, s 10 deg 26 mins e 30,300 ft fr USCGS station "Island" in Atchafalaya Bay, abnd 9838 ft.

Plaquemines Parish—Garden Island: Texas Co.'s State-Garden Island 60-241, s 54 deg 02 mins w 8130 ft fr USCGS Station "Minnesota" in 108-23s-32e, 5-in 4891 ft, perf 4790-4866 ft, flow 120 bbls, ⅛-in, td 6024 ft in salt.

St. Mary Parish—Belle Isle: Sun's Belle Isle 3-350, n 42 deg 53 mins e 4667 ft fr USCGS Station "Belle Isle," abnd 4059 ft.

Terrebonne Parish — Northeast Gibson: Shell's Realty Operators 12-B, s 33 deg 07 mins w 2080 ft on el sec 15 fr ne cor, thence at ra n 56 deg 53 mins w 767 ft in 15-17s-15e, 5½-in 9335 ft, perf 9197-9209 ft, flow 265 bbls, ⅛-in, td 9535 ft.

SOUTH LOUISIANA WILDCAT

Cameron Parish—Failure: Jack W. Frazier's Sweet Lake 1, NE NE sec 12-12s-7w, abnd 8954 ft.

MICHIGAN

Bay County—Kawkawlin: Gulf's Pajot 1, s½ se se 28-15n-4e, Dundee lime, pump and flow 148 bbls, 2935 ft.

Gladwin County — South Buckeye: Goll, Graves & Mechling's Smith 1, c se ne 9-17n-1e, Dundee lime, pump 29 bbls, 3610 ft.

Osceola County — Evart: Sun and Pure's Roher B-1, n½ se nw 26-18n-8w, Dundee lime, abnd 3800 ft.

Sun's Wickersham 2, n½ se ne 28-18n-8w, Dundee lime, flow 516 bbls in 16 hrs, ⅜-in, 3736 ft.

Van Buren County—North Bangor: T. C. Hudson's Austin 1, sw se sw 9-2s-16w, Traverse lime, abnd 1022 ft.

MICHIGAN WILDCATS

Osceola County — Cedar Field Discovery: Ohio Oil Co.'s Zimmerman 1, s½ ne se 28-18n-9w, Dundee 3823 ft, pay 3829-32 ft, flow 366 bbls 12 hrs, 340 bbls, through ¾-in choke in 12½ hrs, 200 lb csg pressure, 46-gr oil, td 3834 ft.

Gratiot County—Failure: Rex Oil & Gas Co.'s Oakes 1, c ne se 10-11n-1w, Dundee 3262 ft, water 3293 ft, abnd 3298 ft.

MONTANA

Glacier County—Cut Bank: A. B. Cobb & Co. and Wm. Hanlon's Tribal-227 1, se se ne 13-32n-6w, swab 35 bbls, elev 3465 ft, Lower Cut Bank 2735-40 ft, td 2775 ft.

Trigood Oil Co.'s Tribal-299 2, se nw se 25-32n-6w, swab 150 bbls, elev 379 ft, Upper Cut Bank 3021-49 ft td 3062 ft.

NEW MEXICO

Eddy County: McDannald & Williams' Grier 3, 660 ft nsl and 512 ft ewl 31-16s-31e, flow 65 bbls, 2-in, shot 250 qts 2995-3115 ft, td 3158 ft.

Lea County—Arrowhead: Bay Pet. Corp's Brownlee 1, c sw se 25-21s-36e, elev 3532 ft, anhydrite 1191 ft, salt 1260-2512 ft, abnd 3956 ft.

Lea County—Maljamar: Jony Cockburn et al's Miller 3-A, c se sw 26-17s-32e, flow 40 bbls 2-in, shot 120 qts 4140-4200 ft ,td 4360 ft.

Johny Cockburn et al's Miller 9-B, c ne se 25-17s-32e, flow 1160 bbls, 2-in, shot 200 qts 4130-4230 ft.

NEW MEXICO WILDCAT

Lea County—Failure: B. H. Nolen et al's Snyder 1, c ne ne 29-19s-36e, elev 3726 ft, top anhydrite 1815 ft, salt 1909-3220 ft, Yates 3403 ft, abnd 4990-5003 ft.

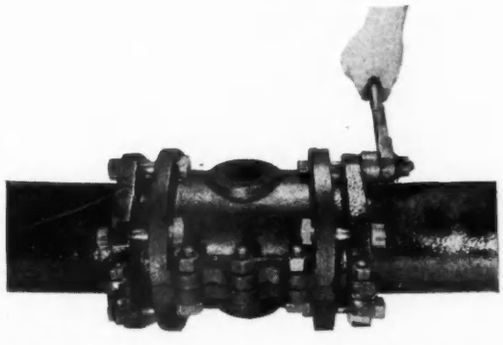
OKLAHOMA

Bryan County—Cumberland: Pure's Little 211-2, c se nw ne 34-5s-7e, McL 5340 ft, pay 5816-56 ft, shot 100 qts, flow 1320 bbls, 5871 ft.

Carter County—West Hewitt: Gibson & Jennings' Griffin 13, se nw se 20-4s-2w, sand 2488-90 ft, pb to 2575 ft, shot 10 qts 2536-55 ft, pump 202 bbls, 2602 ft.

Creek County — Unnamed: C. A. Thomas' Cohn 2, c sw sw 29-14n-7e, Prue 2837 ft, abnd 2900 ft.

Creek County—Deep Rock: Skelly's Fife



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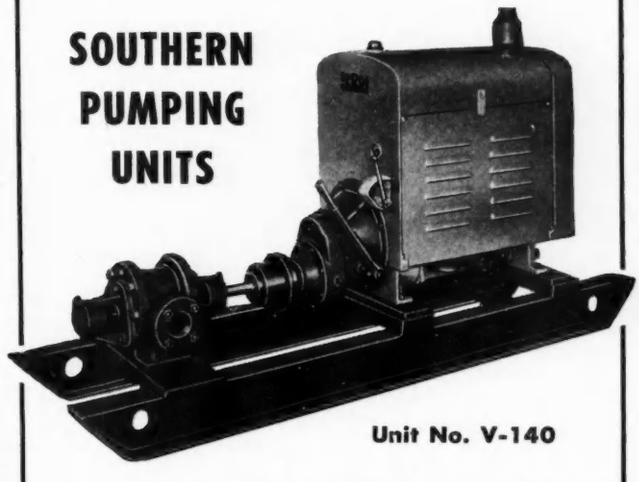

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Le Roi Power Unit — Viking Pump. Capacity 140 barrels per hour.

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SOUTHERN

Southern Engine & Pump Company

HOUSTON DALLAS KILGORE

1-A, nw ne se 15-14n-8e, Arb 4115 ft, pb to 3690 ft, abnd 4173 ft.

Creek County — Cushing: Sinclair-Prairie's Jones 32, c s½ s½ nw 3-17n-7e, Bartles 2535 ft, shot 100 qts, pump 42 bbls oil, 2 wtr, 2656 ft.

Creek County—Walker: Marshall Strozier's Pinehill 1, se nw se 16-17n-9e, Bartles 2490 ft, shot 30 qts, swab 25 bbls, 2514 ft.

Hughes County — Fuhrman Semi-Wildcat: Midco's Meadors 1, ne ne sw 27-9n-9e, 2nd Wx 4300 ft, abnd 4314 ft.

Jefferson County — Oscar: Seitz-Comegys-Seitz' Wilmer C-1, sw nw ne 32-6s-5w, lime 1979-2003 ft, abnd 2003 ft.

Kay County—Tonkawa: Ingling & Parker's State 5, ne se nw 36-25n-1w, 3rd Hoover 2010-90 ft, abnd 2100 ft.

Oklahoma County—Oklahoma City: Continental's Ethridge 1, ne nw sw 22-12n-3w, Wx 6468 ft, shot 520 qts, pump 132 bbls. 6533 ft.

Oklahoma County—NE Edmond: Harper & Turner's Keil 1, c se sw 8-14n-2w, Bartles 5860 ft, flow 38 bbls, 5890 ft.

Osage County—Gilliland: Devonian's Tribe 1, sw nw nw 24-23n-7e, Burgess 2669-75 ft, abnd 2675 ft.

Osage County — Avant: Sinclair Prairie's (Osage) 69, se se ne 19-23n-12e, Bartles 1697 ft, repress well, 1728 ft.

Osage County—Domes: Sagamore's Tribe 415, c ne sw 2-27n-10e, Miss lime 1879 ft, abnd 1917 ft.

Osage County—W. Turkey Creek: Cities Service's Tribe 489, se nw ne 14-29n-10e, Miss chat 1850 ft, abnd 1890 ft.

Osage County—Turkey Mountain: J. L. Reynolds' Fee 1, sw sw ne 1-18n-12e, Turkey Mountain 2204 ft, 500 gal acid, pump 10 bbls, 2210 ft.

Seminole County—NE Wewoka: A. R. Jordan's Jennings 1, c nw se 8-8n-8e, Hunton 3952 ft, pay 3964-81 ft, pb to 4242 ft, perf csg, 3000 gal acid, pump 45 bbls oil, 15 wtr, 4304 ft.

Tulsa County—Keystone District: Johnson O&R Co.'s Bailey-Grimes 9, c s½ n½ sw 31-19n-10e, Red Fork 2234-75 ft, shot 150 qts, pump 15 bbls, 2290 ft.

OKLAHOMA WELLS DEEPENED

Okfuskee County—N. Cromwell: Foundation's Berryman 1, ne ne ne 35-11n-8e, otd 3420 ft, Cromwell 3406 ft, abnd 3442 ft.

Oklahoma County—Oklahoma City: Peppers et al's Carey 5, se nw se 34-12n-3w, otd 6431 ft, Wx 6280-6455 ft, shot 160 qts, pump 140 bbls, 6459 ft.

Seminole County—Bowlegs: Lambert's Bowlegs 1, ne nw nw 22-8n-6e, otd 4362 ft, 2nd Wx 4454-65 ft, abnd 4465 ft.

OKLAHOMA WILDCATS

Lincoln County—Failure: Magnolia's Knack 1, c nw ne 7-13n-3e, Paw 1540 ft, Hogs 3345 ft, Lay 3380 ft, Ccb 3677 ft, Cleve 3708 ft, Osw 4295 ft, Mayes 4875 ft, Wdg 4940 ft, Misener 4994 ft, Hunt 4996 ft, Syl 5060 ft, Viola 5149 ft, 1st Wx 5237 ft, 2nd Wx 5300 ft, abnd 5336 ft.

Payne County—New Field: Amerada-Stanolind's Ingham 1, sw nw se 28-20n-4e, Paw 520 ft, Deer Creek 805 ft, Lecom 960 ft, Hogs 2585 ft, Lay 1704 ft, Ccb 2990 ft, Osw 3200 ft, Cherokee 3395 ft, Prue zone 3410 ft, Verd 3470 ft, Pink 1s 3590 ft, Burbank 3627-85 ft, Miss 3878 ft, Mise 4131-53 ft, Viola 4053 ft, Dense 4065 ft, Dolo 4086 ft, 1st Wx 4102 ft, 2nd Wx 4121 ft, flow 191 bbls, 43.4 gravity, 4156 ft.

EAST TEXAS

Wood County—Hawkins: Humble's Shamburger 1-B, 1750 ft wel and 1825 ft snl Jas. Pollock sur, flow 436 bbls, ¼-in natural, Woodbine perf 4749-58 and 4865-70 ft, td 4877 ft.

Wood County—Quitman: Shell's Bialock 1, 663 ft nsl and 660 ft wel of 67¾-ac lse, S. G. Purse sur, elev 459 ft, top Paluxy 6254 ft, flow 691 bbls ¼-in, natural, Paluxy perf 6316-50 ft, td 6498 ft.

EAST TEXAS WILDCAT STARTS

Anderson County: The Texas Co.'s T. B. Greenwood 2, 2157 ft wel and 1287 ft s of m/s/nl 450.8-ac lse, R. R. Powers sur, Keechi Dome, spd.

Hunt County: Hollandsworth Drilling Co. et al's W. H. Baker 1, 660 ft out NWc of 132.59-ac tr, W. A. Wood sur, 1½ mi ne Cash, dk.

Robertson County: Magnolia's W. C. Anderson 1, 1980 ft from nw and 660 ft from sw lines of 276-ac tr out 746¾-ac tr, Jacob Fisher ¼ League, 2½ mi nw Calvert, 18,000-ac blk, mim for 8000-ft Smackover lime test.

NORTH TEXAS

Archer County—Coopers: Belfort Oil Co.'s Kemp-Kempner-Texaco 1, 812 ft wel and 330 ft nsl KWVFL 67, KMA lime 4130 ft, Bend 4570 ft, Ellenburger 5025 ft, abnd 5078 ft.

Archer County: W. T. Hutcheson Jr. et al's Wilson-McCrory 1, 330 ft nsl and 818 ft ewl ATNCL 121, pump 12 bbls, sand 597-605 ft, td 611 ft.

Paul B. Scott et al's McAnally 1, 330 ft out nwc lot 13, G. P. Meade subdiv of L. M. Pasture sur, abnd 1475 ft.

Clay County—Halsell: Bridwell Oil Co.'s Halsell 11-A, 2333 ft snl and 467 ft wel sec 34, J. Rogers sur, Bend 5356 ft, Ellenburger 5638 ft, abnd 5844 ft.

Montague County—Sanders: Sinclair Prairie's Zachary 1, 660 ft out nec e½ blk 135, J. C. Mattison sur, Bend 5804 ft, Viola 6139 ft, Simpson 6260 ft, Ellenburger 6735 ft, abnd 6773 ft.

Wichita County—K-M-A: W. H. Hammon et al's Hammon 17, 1380 ft ewl and 1219 ft nsl ET 2, A-762, pump 195 bbls, Strawn 3987-4003 ft.

Wichita County: White & Duncan's Waggoner Est. 1-A, 825 ft from sw and 330 ft from s lines Seale-Morris sur A-393, abnd 1623 ft.

Wilbarger County—Sigler Deep: Lido Oil Co.'s Waggoner Est. 25-C, sw ne ne H&TC 52 blk 2, Ellenburger 3870 ft, flow 1224 bbls ½-in, acid 3000 gals perf 3636-61 ft, td 3890 ft, pb to 3700 ft.

Wilbarger County: Phillips' Waggoner 224, c ne nw H&TC 44, blk 4, pump 12 bbls, shot 40 qts 1874-90 ft.

NORTH TEXAS WILDCATS

Montague County—Failure: Sinclair Prairie's Henderson 2, 291 ft from nw and 1539 ft from m/s/sw lines W. E. Martin sur, Bend 5706 ft, Marble Falls 6253 ft, Barnett 6540 ft, Viola 6954 ft, Simpson 7106 ft, Ellenburger 7625 ft, abnd 7766 ft.

Wichita County—Failures: H. B. Dudley et al's Waggoner 1, 1100 ft nsl and 4400 ft wel of Robert Evans sur, abnd 1024 ft.

Grace & Grace's Ogdon 1, 330 ft out sec n-100 ac H&GN-H. D. Collins 36, A-409, abnd 2015 ft.

Wilbarger County—Failure: C. B. Christie et al's McCrary 1, sw nw se H&TC 64, blk 14, abnd 2003 ft.

Young County—Failure: Grace and W. E. Prod. Co.'s Furr 1, 660 ft out nwc TE&L 330, Bend 4308 ft, Mississippi 4835 ft, abnd 4944 ft.

TEXAS GULF COAST

Chambers County — Oyster Bayou: Sun's Jackson 8, 660 ft fr n and 1758 ft fr el of T&NO 124, abnd 8437 ft.

San Jacinto County—Mercy: Shell's Central Coal & Coke 7, James Robinson, sand 8242 ft, 5½-in 8247 ft, flow 158 bbls, ¼-in td 8271 ft.

Wharton County—Boling: Pan American's Kellner 1, 102-ac lse, S. F. Austin Lge, abnd 3771 ft.

TEXAS GULF COAST WILDCAT

Jefferson County—Failure: Glenn H. McCarthy's Shelby 1, 3 mi nw Port Arthur, T&NO 1, abnd 10,017 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST

San Patricio County — Odem: Seaboard's Welder 7-C, 467 ft fr nl and 1750 ft fr el of 2010-ac "C" lse, Juan Hart & Sons gr, 5½-in 6735 ft, perf 5392-96 ft, flow 141 bbls, ⅛-in, td 6766 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST WILDCATS

Bee County—Failure: Bridwell's Ray 2, 660 ft sw alg sel of 1165-ac tr fr n cor blk 7, Anna Burke sur, abnd 4412 ft.

Goliad County — Distillate Field: Atlantic and Continental's Pettus 1, Cabeza Creek-Wilcox, 4756 ft se alg nel fr n cor Sebastiano Vela sur, Hockley 3970 ft, Disc Yegua 4700 ft, Wilcox 7325 ft, 5½-in 8530 ft, sand 7645 ft, perf 7645-76 ft, 1,978,000 gas, 37 bbls 57.6-gr distillate, 3/16-in, td 8978 ft.

Karnes County—Distillate Field: American Liberty Oil Co.'s Roeder 1, Burnell area, 660 ft fr sel and 1980 ft fr nel of 204-ac lse James Jonson sur, 7-in 7012 ft, perf 6743-50 ft, flow 3,500,000 gas, 16 bbls 52-gr distillate, 3/16-in, td 7016 ft, opens Wilcox field.

Karnes County—Oil Field: Phillips' Reasoner 1, Hondo Creek area; 660 ft fr nw&swl's 107-ac lse, blk 13, Carlos Martinez gr, Smithville 5044 ft, 5½-in 6650 ft, sand 6582 ft, perf 6582-90 ft, flow 75 bbls 47.1-gr, ⅛-in, td 8163 ft. Produces from Reklaw or Carrizo zone.

San Patricio County—Failure: Jay Simmons and Republic Natural Gas Co.'s Anderson 1, 660 ft fr n&wl's of ne 28, George Paul subdvn of Coleman-Fulton Pasture Lands, abnd 7262 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST NEW PAY

Jackson County—New Gas Pay: Barnsdall's Graves 3, North LaWard, 500 ft fr wl and 720 ft fr sl lot 13, Pickering Ranch subdvn, Patrick Scott sur, 214-ac lse, 5½-in 5215 ft, perf 5091-97 ft, flow 30,000,000 gas, open flow, td 5707 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST EXTENSION TEST

Jim Wells County—Failure: H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Co.'s Adams 1, Alfred area, 660 ft fr n&wl's 50-ac lse, William H. Parks sur 29, ½-mi sw of production, abnd 5004 ft.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Duval County — East Benavides: Hiawatha Oil & Gas Co.'s Parr 4-A, 1200 ft fr el and 3225 ft fr nl of 3840-ac lse, San Andres gr, 7-in 5788 ft, perf 5737-40 ft, gas and dist, no gauge, shut in, td 5788 ft.

Jim Hogg County—Colorado: Humble's East 5, 1815 ft fr n'ly el of 1091-ac tr, lot 69, subdvn 2, Los Moretas gr, 4½-in 3185 ft, oil sand 3196-3204 ft, pump 20 bbls, td 3207 ft.

McMullen County—South Campana: Transwestern Oil Co.'s Scholler 1, 660 fr nl, 3300 fr el of BS&F 103, 5½-in 3100 ft, perf 3054-56 ft, flow 15,000,000 gas, open flow, td 3100 ft.

Webb County — Lykes: Magnolia's Duval Ranch 3, 660 ft fr n&el's lot 12, Zapata County School Lge, 2121-ac lse, abnd 2078 ft.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS WILDCATS

Live Oak County—Failure: Continental's West 1-A, 2310 fr fr nwl, 990 ft fr swl of James L. Vaughn sur, 7-in 9281 ft, abnd 10,509 ft.

McMullen County—Failures: J. W. Gorman's Atkinson 3, 2310 ft fr wl, 330 ft fr sl AB&M 125, abnd 2240 ft.

V. G. Schimmel's Atkinson 1, 330 ft fr sl, 2640 ft fr wl of s 320-ac tr of Calvin P. Wright sur 94, abnd 3042 ft.

Webb County — Failure: O. W. Killam's Bruni 3, Aviators area, 1650 ft fr wl, 660 ft fr nl of blk 12, Brown subdvn of Albercas de Arriba gr, abnd 2512 ft.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS EXTENSION

Jim Hogg County—Extension: Sun's East 4-A, East area, 660 ft s, thence 660 ft w at ra fr s'ly sw cor 4503-ac lse, sec 6, 1 mi sw field discovery, sand 4708 ft, 5½-in 4735 ft, flow 92 bbls, 3/16-in, open hole 4735-36 ft, td 4736 ft.

SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS

Frio County—Pearsall: Falcon Seaboard and Dunwoody's Halff & Oppenheimer 3, 3425 ft nw alg swl fr s'ly cor of J. H. Gibson sur 15, 5½-in 3950 ft, perf 3925-40 ft, flow 80 bbls, ⅛-in, td 3960 ft.

SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS WILDCAT

Travis County—Failure: Marts & Beaven's Marcuse 1, Elroy area, 660 ft fr ne'ly and nw'ly lines of nw 54-ac tr, Peter Harrison sur, abnd 1243 ft.

WEST TEXAS

Andrews County — Embar-Permian: Phillips' University-Andrews 32, c sw sw sec 29, blk 10, elev 3242 ft, flow 724 bbls, 3/16-in, acid 3000 gals Clear Fork 6207-50 ft.

Cochran County—Slaughter: Devonian et al's Duggan 22-A, 580 ft out swc lab 11, leag 55, Oldham CSL, flow 1305 bbls cas, acid 12,000 gals 5014-46 ft.

Devonian et al's Duggan 16-B, 510 ft out sec lab 19, leag 55, Oldham CSL, flow 1050 bbls cas, acid 12,000 gals 5030-68 ft.

Crockett County — Couch: Roger Harris-Curt Inman's Hobbs-Humble 1, 630 ft out swc H&OB 5, blk GG, jkd and abnd 2093-2125 ft.

Crockett County—World-Powell: Trebol Oil Co.'s Powell 2, 693 ft nsl and 330 ft wel of 40-ac lse, nw EL 53, blk BB, pump 171 bbls, plus 22% water, acid 2000 gals 2570-2608 ft.

Ector County—Foster: Sunray Oil Co.'s Bagley 5, nw nw se T&P 17, blk 42, T-2-S, flow 599 bbls 2-in, shot 410 qts 4220-4385 ft.

Hockley County—Slaughter: L. M. Glasco et al's Mallet 6-C, 580 ft out swc lab 17, leag 48, Edwards CSL, flow 596 bbls cas, acid 12,000 gals 4914-59 ft.

T. F. Morrow et al's Mallet 22, 580 ft out sec lab 18, leag 48, Edwards CSL, flow 775 bbls cas, acid 12,000 gals 4900-57 ft.

Western States Gasoline Corp.'s Mallet 20-B, 510 ft out nec lab 1, leag 51, Scurry CSL, flow 1245 bbls cas, acid 12,000 gals 4998-5041 ft.

Pecos County—Abell: Humble's Parker 2, 1972 ft from nw and 520 ft from ne lines H&TC 6, blk 3, top detrital 4880 ft, Tulip 4990 ft, McKee 5360 ft, abnd 5900 ft.

Pecos County—Taylor-Link: J. D. Lancaster et al's University-Shell 3-C, c ne sw sec 28, blk 16, abnd 1511 ft. Milton Unger's University-Shell 1-B, c se se sec 30, blk 16, abnd 1410 ft.

Pecos County—White-Baker: Cardinal Oil Co.'s White-Baker 4-L, 2351 ft nsl and 330 ft wel GC&SF 90, blk 194, flow 92 bbls, plus 6% water, 1-in, shot 60 qts 1867-74 ft.

Reagan County—Barnhart: Amerada's University 1-R-M, c nw ne sec 6, blk 48, elev 2777 ft, top lime 2268 ft, base shale 9122 ft, Ellenburger porosity 9265 ft, water sand 9372 ft, abnd 9394 ft.

Winkler County—Henderson: F. Kirk Johnson-E. M. Wahlenmaier's Walton 1, nw ne ne PSL 3, blk B-26, elev 2872 ft, base salt 2690 ft, brown lime 2695 ft, abnd 3179 ft.

WEST TEXAS EXTENSION

Pecos County—1½ mi se Apco Field: Superior Oil Corp.'s Cordova Union 1, 467 ft from sw and 467 ft from e lines trac 3, Pink Phelps Vacancy sur, elev 2517 ft, Yates sand 1000 ft, detrital 4670 ft, Ellenburger 4715 ft, granite 4860 ft, abnd 4862 ft.

WEST TEXAS WILDCATS

Andrews County—Failure: DeKalb Agricultural Assn's Means-Humble 1, c sw sw PSL 13, blk A-45, elev 3175 ft, anhydrite 2050 ft, Yates grains 3340 ft, San Andres 4858 ft, abnd sul w 4965 ft.

Pecos County—Failure: Anderson-Prichard's Masterson-Humble 1, c sw sw T&StL 24, blk 140, elev 2553 ft, base Permian 4470 ft, broken gas pay 4160-94 ft, blew in rate 20,000,000 and later tested 3,500,000 daily, granite 4563½ ft, td 4564 ft, gas mudded off and temp abnd.

Runnels County — Oil Discovery: Pawnee Royalty Co.'s David 1, 660 ft snl and 1980 ft wel H&TC-F. J. Ford 330, blk 64, elev 1786 ft, Palo Pinto 4465 ft, pump 91 bbls 45-gr oil and 140 bbls water, perf Swastika sand 2450-66 ft, td 4735 ft, pb to 2520 ft.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS

Coleman County: Coleman Gas & Oil Co.'s Giesecke 1, 1700 ft snl and 660 ft ewl of H. F. Adams sur 10, elev 1632 ft, Bend 1698 ft, Marble Falls 2213 ft, 4,000,000 gas, acid 4000 gals 2213-55 ft, td 2259 ft.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS EXTENSION

Shackelford County—¾-mile w of production: W. F. Mashburn et al's Crow 1, 525 ft wel and 330 ft snl sec 18, Lunatic Asylum Lands, abnd 755 ft.

TEXAS PANHANDLE

Gray County: Magnolia's Fee (227) 58, c ne sw I&GN 11, blk 3, pump 232 bbls, shot 200 qts 2820-95 ft.

Hutchinson County: Dolomite Prod. Co.'s Perkins 8, 330 ft snl and 933 ft ewl of s½ Jas. McDaniel sur, pump 432 bbls, shot 505 qts 3001-3101 ft, td 3112 ft, pb to 3101 ft.

Phillips' McDowell-Ebling 2-a, c se ne AB&M 18, blk M-16, pump 160 bbls, shot 110 qts 3195-3230 ft.

Skelly's Merchant 4, 859 ft ewl and 8351 ft snl H&TC 34, blk 47, abnd 2965 ft.

WYOMING

Big Horn County—Garland: Ohio's Willey 2, s nw sw Lot 59-56n-97w, pump 100 bbls, Madison 3610 ft, td 4055 ft.

Natrona County—Iron Creek: Edward Wikler's Gov't 1, cwl ne ne 14-32n-82w, pump 10 bbls, 3rd Wall Creek 128-170 ft, td 221 ft.

Natrona County—Notches: Trigood Oil Co.'s Gov't 4, ne se ne 10-37n-85w, pump 75 bbls, Tensleep 2895 ft, 7-in 2907 ft, td 2918 ft.

Park County—Oregon Basin: Ohio's Custer 6, ne ne se 31-52n-100w, pump 350 bbls, Embar 3358 ft, 5½-in 3555, perf 3386-3430 ft, td 3586 ft.

United States Wildcat Starts

ARIZONA

Apache County: Rincon Drl. Syn.'s State 1, c n½ nw ne 28-13n-27e, dr 685 ft.

Cochise County: Funk Development Co.'s Fee 1, c se ne 27-13s-30e, fsh 6665 ft.

Hatchett-Harkey & Smith's Hatchett 1, 300 ft snl and 2140 ft ewl 22-7s-8e, ur 500 ft.

Mariopa County: Peoples O&G Co.'s Gardner 1, se 2-1n-3e, sd 1800 ft.

Pima County: R. L. Jones et al's Larimore 1, c nw se 9-20s-16e, dr sandy-shale 3465 ft.

Yavapai County: Ari-Copa Dr. & Mining Co.'s Puntenny 1, sw 27-18n-2w, sd 460 ft.

Chino Valley Oil Development Co.'s State 1, 20-18n-2w, fsh cas 2060 ft.

CALIFORNIA

Fresno County: Standard's 67-17, Jacalitos area, lcn.

Kern County: General's Kernco 1, 1-29-28, Kern River area, 2 mi e of field, seeking extension, lcn.

Tide Water Associated's KCL 58-8, 8-30-26, East Strand, lcn.

Kings County: Texas Co.'s Souza 1, 33-17-22, Hanford area, lcn.

Los Angeles County: Texas Co.'s Dominguez 57-1, 1-4-18, Temescal area, lcn.

Orange County: D. W. Elliott's Townsend 1, 20-6-10, Newport Beach area, grading roads.

Madera County: Texas Co.'s Gill 14-16, 16-13-16, Mendota area, lcn.

Tulare County: Union-Continental's Pacific States 76-25, 25-22-25, lcn.

ILLINOIS

Clinton County: Al Schierrnann's M. Laux 1, nw sw nw 8-3n-2w, lcn.

Fayette County: King & Heiser's M. Gren 10, nw nw ne 31-8n-1w, drlg.

Shelby County: George Wakefield's Kreemreich 1, nw sw se 28-10n-5e, lcn.

St. Clair County: Dilworth S. Hager's Klingle 1, sw se ne 18-1s-6w, lcn.

Wabash County: C. E. Skiles' Shaw 1, nw nw nw 27-1n-13w, lcn.

KANSAS

Barton County: Vernon et al's Barrett 1, se ne se 36-16s-14w, Anhy 940 ft, dr 1965 ft.

Champlin's Newkirk 1, ne ne ne 28-20s-14w, lcn.

Bartlett, Crum et al's McCann-Campbell 1, c w½ nw ne 24-17s-15w, surf.

Edwards County: Stanolind's Newsom 1, se ne se 11-26s-18w, rig.

McPherson County: Fred Rust's Douglas 1, c n½ nw nw 20-17s-5w, rig.

Auto Ordnance's Larson 1, se se nw 22-18s-4w, lcn.

Stafford County: Virginia Drlg. Co.'s Lantermann 1, nw ne se 1-21s-12w, lcn.

Continental's James 1, se se sw 36-24s-13w, rig.

KENTUCKY

Logan County: Shell's Pogue 1, 3-F-30, lcn.

MICHIGAN

Ingham County: Voorhees Drilling Co.'s Kirkpatrick 1, n½ sw sw 22-4n-1w, dr.

Van Buren County: Clapsaddle Drilling Co.'s Dahl 1, sw sw ne 14-1s-16w, rig.

Michigan Devonian's Simmons 1, w½ ne ne 16-1s-13w, dr.

OKLAHOMA

Carter County: Stanolind's Sarasota 1, c ne ne 18-5s-1w, lcn.

Comanche County: Texas Co.'s Cline 1, c nw ne 8-3n-10w, drl 1122 ft, to test for shallow gas.

LOWER TEXAS COAST

Karnes County: Transwestern's Sellers 1, Runge area, 128-ac tr, Victor Blanco gr, A-3, Humble farmout, r.gging up 8500-ft test.

Victoria County: Continental's Welder 1, Nursery area, 2595 ft fr ne, 1650 ft fr sel of 2000-ac lse, S. A. Belding sur, A-143, old td 6523 ft, preparing to drill to 9500 ft.

NORTH TEXAS

Archer County: W. C. Young et al's W. O. Wright 2, 1410 nsl and 330 ft wel TE&L 2435, lcn.

Cooke County: Kingery Bros. Dr. Co.'s J. Fisher 1, 330 ft out swc blk 18, John Barrett sur, lcn 1650-ft test.

Jack County: Chas. H. Kadane et al's L. Carter-Shell 3, 660 ft snl and 990 ft ewl TE&L 3311, dr 110 ft.

Wichita County: H. B. Dudley et al's T. R. Boone 1, 1532 ft wel and 1500 ft nsl blk 28, SP A-264, rur.

Gorman & Metzner's D. G. Parker 1, 750 ft ewl and 330 ft nsl of e-60-ac s½ blk 22, Palo Pinto CSL, lcn.

Gorman & Metzner's D. G. Parker 1-A, 990 ft out swc blk 27, Palo Pinto CSL, lcn.

C. Reid et al's F. A. Davidson 1, 660 ft ewl and 330 ft snl of w-60 of s-100 of n-239 ac w½ J. R. McDowell, A-194, lcn 1000-ft test.

Wilbarger County: Rogers Bros. Dr. Co.'s McCrary 1, sw ne se H&TC 64, blk 14, sd 200 ft.

WEST TEXAS

Ward County: Phillips' University 1-B, c nw nw sec 28, blk 16, mim for 6500-ft Delaware test.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS

Coleman County: W. E. Ball and E. L. Hanson's Michie 1, 1980 ft snl and 660 ft wel of J. L. Luckenback sur No. 258, A-470, lcn 3500-ft test.

Jones County: R. H. Roark et al's Brown 1, 467 ft out nwc ne T&P 37, blk 18, lcn 3100-ft test.

Shackelford County: R. H. Roark et al's Todd 1-11, se nw sw sec 11, Blind Asylum Lands, lcn 1000-ft test.

Taylor County: Hunter & Hunter's Bell 1, 1367 ft ewl and 660 ft snl W. W. Sills sur No. 23, lcn 2600-ft test.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Live Oak County: Bridwell Oil Co.'s Jones 1, Dinero area, 365 ft nw of sel of AB&M 271, rigging up 4400-ft Vicksburg test.

Sal Vieja's Riser 3, Mt. View area, 660 ft fr e, 1980 ft fr nl of sur 382, 320-ac lse, lcn 4000-ft test.

Webb County: George Buck's Puig 1, 330 ft fr s&el of blk 42, Edgington Mineral subdvn, Albercas de Arriba gr, lcn 2000-ft test .

SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS

Guadalupe County: Leigh J. Session's Mattke 1, New Berlin area, 1150 ft fr nw, 910 ft fr swl of Y. P. Alsbury sur, lcn 2600-ft test.

Squeaks from the Bull Wheel

Really Cut

Lawyer: "You mean to imply that Mandy then cut his acquaintance?"

Witness: "Wusser dan dat, suh! She cut his throat."

Easy Then

"Why sell flypaper in winter?"

"I haven't any competition then."

Hobson's Choice

Gal.: "I'm sure there are many girls who could make you far happier than I could."

Gob: "I know they could, but they won't."

Depends

She: "Is there no hope, doctor?"

Doctor: "Well, I don't know. What are you hoping for?"

At Last

The bride tottered up the aisle on the arm of her father, who was wheeled in his armchair by three of his great-grandchildren. She was arrayed in white and carried a big bouquet of white rosebuds; here hair though gray was bobbed, and she smiled and nodded to acquaintances.

The groom was able to walk unaided with the assistance of two handsome mahogany crutches. His head was bald, and his false teeth chattered a little nervously.

They were the couple who waited until they could afford to get married.

A Man's Business

"At any rate," said the auctioneer, "mine is a business that a woman can't take up."

"Nonsense. A woman would make quite as good an auctioneer as any man."

"Would she? Well, you try and imagine an unmarried lady standing up before a crowd and saying, 'Now, gentleman, all I want is an offer.'"

History Lesson

"Johnny, what are the middle ages?"

"They used to be thirty-five to fifty; now they're fifty to seventy."

William M. Barret, Inc.

Consulting Geophysicists

Specializing in Magnetic Surveys

Contracts accepted for domestic and foreign projects, using the most improved instrumental and interpretative technique.

GIDDENS-LANE BUILDING
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

THE FORT WORTH LABORATORIES

Analysis of oil field brines, cores, gas, oil and minerals. Field gas testing. R. H. Fash, Vice President; Long Distance 138. 823½ Monroe Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

HOUSTON LABORATORIES

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Podbielniak Gas Analysis

Oil Field Brines, Waters and Cores
Complete Evaluation of Crude Oils

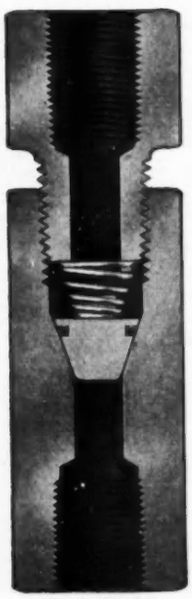
Long Distance 267, Box 132, Houston, Tex.

Notes for the Equipment Buyer and User

Check Valve

MARTIN-DECKER CORPORATION

Martin-Decker Corporation, Long Beach, California, has announced a high-pressure check valve that permits a larger passage of fluids or gases, yet gives instant leak-proof shut-off at all pressures up to 25,000 pounds per square inch and operates in any position.



Martin-Decker Check Valve

While particularly designed for all high-pressure work, the valve unseats at the slightest pressure, an important feature where initial low pressures are encountered. The instant fluid or gas flow reverses from the desired direction, the valve snaps shut and increased pressure only causes a tighter sealing of the valve, preventing leakage in either dipletely closing off rection and comreverse flow.

Internal parts consist simply of a valve with integral packing ring and spring. All machined parts are accurately made for perfect fit and are extremely sturdy and durable. Construction is such that the valve can be easily taken apart with only a wrench whenever required. Packing rings will handle a wide variety of fluids or gases.

Pump Chart

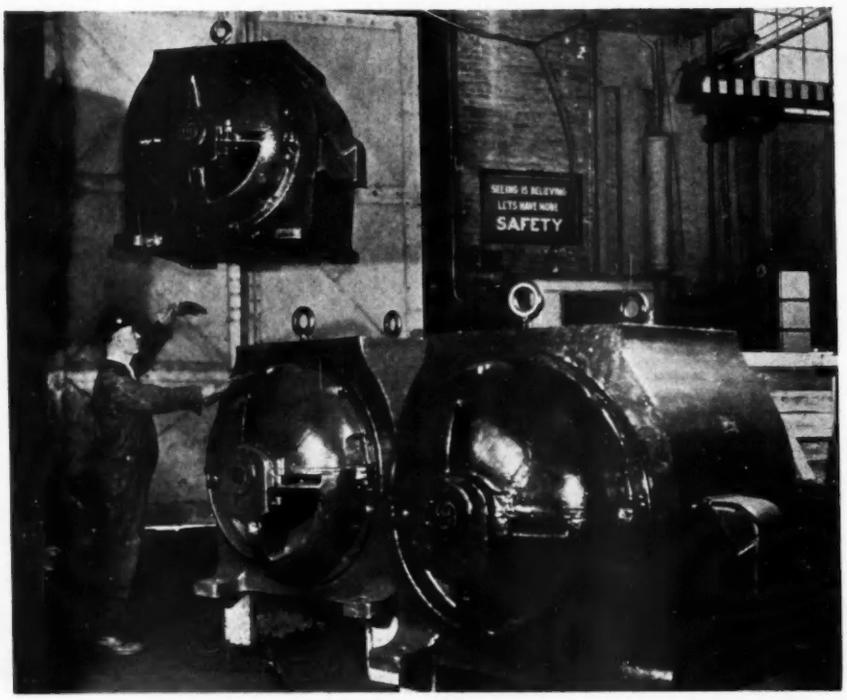
Blackmer Pump Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, has reprinted a simplified check chart on the servicing of rotary pumps. The chart is prepared in card form so that it may hang on a pipe or wall near the pump installation and is designed to serve as a reminder to the maintenance man.

Safety Record

Caterpillar Tractor Company announces an all-time safety record during 1942. For 1,000,000 man-hours of work during the year, a lost-time accident frequency of 10.3 cases were reported. The best record was compiled for November when the frequency rate of accidents dropped to 6.7. Twenty-seven departments completed the year without a single lost-time accident.

Pumping Unit

Vickers, Incorporated, 1400 Oakman Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, has issued bulletin 43-24 describing the Vickers hydraulic oil-well-pumping unit. The bulletin sets forth the advantages of hydraulic pumping and describes practical economies of long-stroke pumping with sucker rods.



Three of the 1500-horsepower motors which General Electric Company is building for the Eastern Extension of the War Emergency pipe line. These motors are to be installed to drive centrifugal pumps in pumping stations along the line. Thirty-six such motors will be furnished.

Line Starter

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

For machine tools, textile machinery, pumps, fans and similar machines, a new size 2 class 11-200 linestarter requiring less than half the mounting space of former units without sacrifice of wiring space is announced by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

This compact linestarter designed for group mountings, built-in applications or remote mountings has a new clapper-type armature with knife-edge bearings. It utilizes double-break silver-to-silver contacts, thus eliminating shunts and reducing maintenance. Overload relays are reset either by hand or automatically. On applications requiring sequence or auxiliary interlocking, provision is made on the size 2 linestarter for a total of four normally open or normally closed electrical interlocks.

All parts of the new unit are accessible from the front and all control circuit terminals and interlock terminals are clearly marked for easy installation and repair.

Mills and Carlisle Handling Gas Lift Equipment

Paul R. Mills and W. C. Carlisle have the Houston agency for Olsco gas lift equipment. Assisting them as operational engineer is J. A. Lyon, formerly engineer for the Texas Railroad Commission. Mills and Carlisle, who have been associated in separate private oil enterprises for a number of years, are now devoting their efforts to the sales and service of Olsco equipment.

Goodrich "E" Award

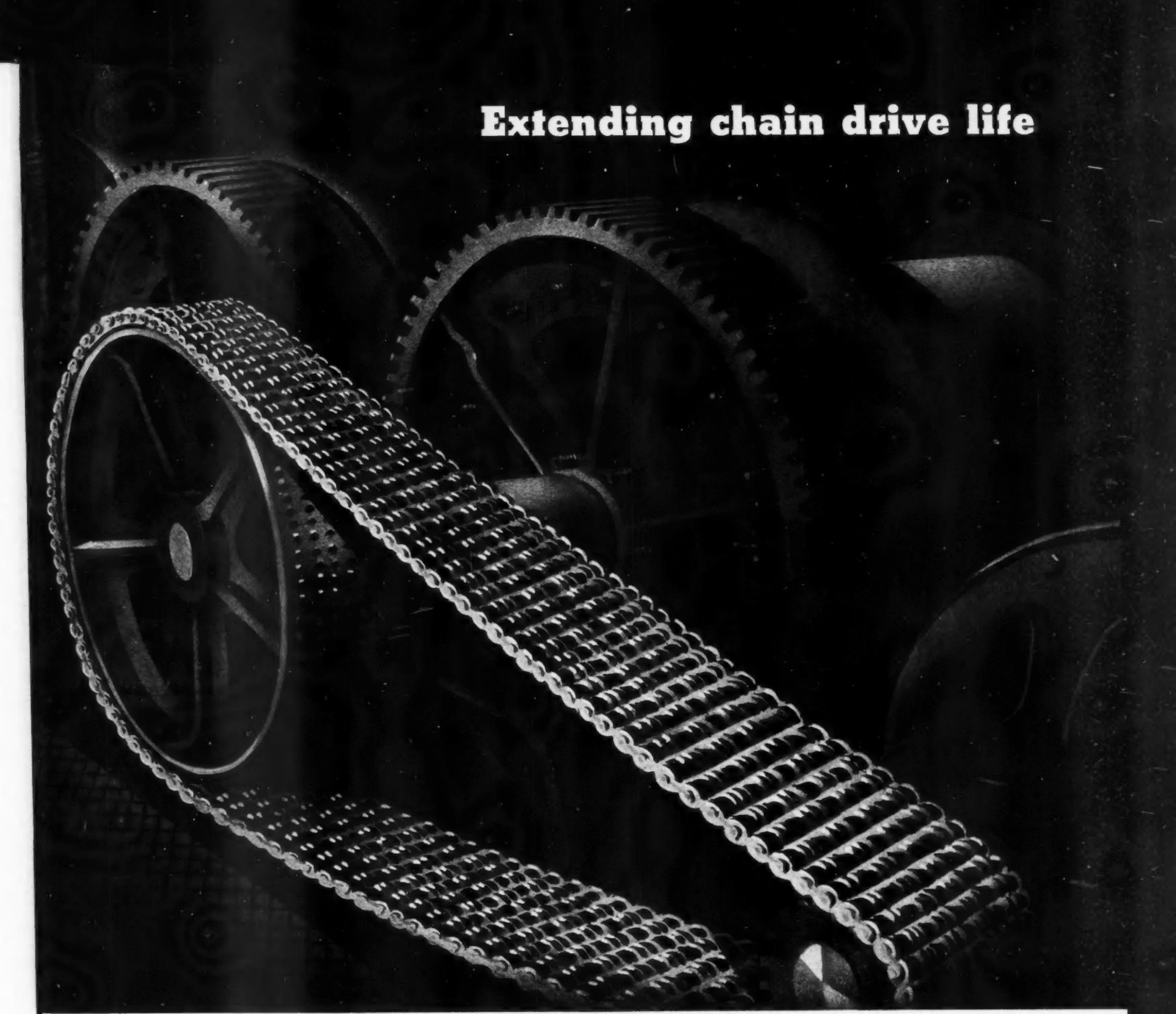
Award of the Army-Navy "E" has been made to the Koroseal plant, of the B. F. Goodrich Company. The Koroseal plant is located at Niagara Falls. High achievement in the production of war materials was the citation for the award.

JOHN W. HORNER has joined the staff of the Guiberson Diesel Engine Company as experimental research engineer. Horner is engaged in stroboscopic studies of valve gear, combustion phenomena and other phases of activity in the Guiberson single-cylinder laboratory.

CORRECTION

In publishing a photograph in The OIL WEEKLY of February 22 that showed The Brewster Company, Shreveport, being awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award, the name of A. O. Price, secretary-general manager of the company, was omitted from the underline although he appeared very prominently in the photograph. Instead, the name of Ernest D. Garrett, chief engineer, appeared in the underline, although he was not shown in the picture published.

Extending chain drive life



Information supplied by "Oil Weekly"

Seven may be "lucky" for chains if the 7 suggestions below are followed:

1. Maintain driving and driven shafts exactly parallel and sprockets exactly aligned.

2. Clean chain *frequently.* If possible, remove and clean in proper solution to dissolve grease and flush clearances. Oil by immersion in warm lubricant.

3. Inspect shaft bearings frequently. Remove grease to permit inspection of bearing contacts. Renew bearings or rebabbitt if play or wear is evident.

4. Flush ball or roller bearings periodically with fresh lubricant to force out old lubricant and renew seals. Auxiliary seals should be applied for dusty conditions.

5. Protect chains and sprockets from abrasives, dust and moisture. Oil-tight casings are imperative on high-speed silent or roller chain drives.

6. Check driver and driven units for vibration and, if necessary, remount for required rigidity.

7. Leave at least ½-inch of slack for each foot of chain between sprockets. Tight drives impose unnecessary wear on chain and sprockets.

CLIMAX FURNISHES AUTHORITATIVE ENGINEERING DATA ON MOLYBDENUM APPLICATIONS.
MOLYBDIC OXIDE—BRIQUETTED OR CANNED • FERROMOLYBDENUM • "CALCIUM MOLYBDATE"

Climax Molybdenum Company
500 Fifth Avenue • New York City

MOLY

BOWEN OVERSHOT

SIMPLE • STURDY

EFFICIENT • COMPACT

VERSATILE

This indispensable tool has established an enviable world wide reputation by satisfactory performance.

Illustrated model catches and packs off pipe and tool joints and mills over pipe. Single bowl models and other multiple bowl models available.

Patented *Full details upon request*

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P. O. BOX 1025 HOUSTON, TEXAS
Phones: Odessa, Tex., 660—Midland, Tex., 1419
Through Supply Stores Anywhere in U. S. A.

WIRE LINE WIPERS

PATTERSON BALLAGH

CORPORATION
Los Angeles Houston New York City

Be Sure to Check the . . .

TRADING POST SECTION

Page 39 of This Issue

Because of the scarcity of certain types of new equipment and the fact that some concerns may have a surplus of certain items and a shortage of others, this section is serving a genuine need in helping operators to secure needed equipment and to dispose of surplus equipment. One of these ads may interest you.

Men in the Industry's News

GEORGE G. HARRINGTON, on March 1, opened an office in the Esperson Building, Houston, as a consulting engineer. For the past 11 years Harrington has been chief engineer of Reed Roller Bit Company, having entered the engineering department of that company in 1924. He graduated from the University of Texas with the degree of Bachelor of Science in mechanical engineering and before joining the Reed organization was in the engineering department of Houston Gas & Fuel Company and Houston Lighting & Power Company. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi Engineering Fraternity and an honorary member of the Mechanical Engineering Fraternity Pi Tau Sigma. He is also chairman of the Texas Chapter of the American Society for Metals.

D. E. STUCKEY, Cities Service Oil Company district geologist for Kansas, with headquarters in Wichita, has been made assistant division geologist and is being transferred to Bartlesville. Paul A. Harper, Stuckey's assistant at Wichita, will assume the post of district geologist.

C. A. PATCHEN, formerly with Sinclair Prairie Oil Company at Tulsa, has joined Tide Water Associated Oil Company as scout in Central Oklahoma.

JOE CANNON has been appointed PAW geologist for Oklahoma and Kansas with office at Tulsa.

C. P. WILLIAMS has been appointed district manager of industrial rubber product sales for Thermoid Rubber Division of Thermoid Company, with headquarters in Houston.

KATHARINE CARMAN, formerly with Buckhorn Oil Company, is now associated with PAW, with headquarters in Washington.

A. N. GRIFFITH, West Texas division superintendent for the Baroid Well Logging Service and former division production engineer for Shell Oil Company, has resigned to become district superintendent of production for Lario Oil & Gas Company. The latter has projected an active development program in West Texas, with district offices at Midland.

W. P. FAULKNER, oil producer, has opened offices at 409 First National Bank Building, Wichita, Kansas. His address was incorrectly given in the February 22, issue as Wichita Falls, Texas.

J. M. BUGBEE of the Baroid Sales Division of National Lead Company, Houston, addressed the Houston Geological Society March 4 on "The Geologic Structure of the Gulf Coast Province." Bugbee included in his discussion new engineering data on pressures, water drive and gas drive and their relationships to structure.

S. E. RICHARDSON, manager of Pan-American Pipe Line Company at Houston, has been borrowed for an indefinite period by War Emergency Pipe Line, and will be located at Cincinnati, Ohio, in an engineering and advisory capacity in connection with the design of the 20-inch products line. E. V. Hewitt, general superintendent of production, has been made assistant to operating vice president E. R. Turner, and will be supervisor of field operations for the three Pan-American companies.

GEORGE A. HILL, JR., president of Houston Oil Company, Houston, has been appointed a member of a special committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce that will study post-war readjustment problems.

R. B. MITCHELL, division geologist in the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast Division of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, has resigned effective March 1, to take a position with Foran, Boatright & Dixon. He will remain in Houston. Gentry Kidd, formerly district geologist, in the South Texas District at San Antonio, has been made division geologist with headquarters at Houston. H. E. Menger, geologist, at San Antonio, has been made district geologist.

A. W. WEEKS, Principal Petroleum Development Analyst with the Petroleum Administration for War, delivered a paper, "Geology and Oil Development in the Near East," before the February 8 meeting of the Rocky Mountain Association of Petroleum Geologists.

JAMES A. LEWIS, president of Core Laboratories, Inc., of Dallas, addressed the AIME student chapter at the University of Texas recently. He discussed some developments and applications of modern core analysis and reservoir data determined from bottom-hole samples applied to the successfull completion and operation of oil wells. James Alexander, president of the student chapter, presided at the meeting.

Advertisers' Index

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Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works	IV Cover

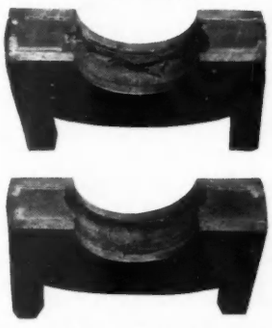
Above—A huge dredge boat and several tugs were floated in to remove the wreckage and assist with the capping operations on this blowout—a water location on the Louisiana coast.

Below—This marine location, being drilled from a submergible barge, won't blowout for want of drilling control equipment.

Marine Locations
COMPLICATE WILD WELL OPERATIONS

CAMERON-IZE
for maximum protection

BLOWOUTS THAT DIDN'T HAPPEN!



. . . PIPE THAT DIDN'T STICK!

The worn condition of this set of ram packers, removed from a Cameron Type SDA Blowout Preventer, graphically tells the story of blowouts that didn't happen and of drilling strings that didn't stick. They offer proof that Cameron Blowout Preventers not only close the annular space swiftly and positively when required to do so, but also permit movement of the pipe through the closed rams to prevent sticking.

At best, wild wells are hazardous and costly, frequently requiring months of painstaking work to bring them under control. Marine locations, with their ever-present danger of water pollution, slow boat or barge transportation and other natural barriers to speedy operations, complicate even the complexity of problems encountered on dry land.

The obvious conclusion to be drawn is to take absolutely no chances with drilling control equipment of questionable safety, especially on marine locations.

Mechanically, and from the standpoint of safety and control, there are no other units to compare with Cameron Pressure-Operated Drilling Control Equipment. To mention but a few reasons: *They close instantly*—Pressure supplied by boiler feed pump, slush pump, or both, remotely controlled from the derrick floor, closes rams and ram gate instantly. (Manually operated units also available, if desired.) *They seal unfailingly*—Patented self-feeding packing elements in blowout preventer effect a positive seal the instant closing pressure is applied. Ample reserve of resilient packing material permits rotating and moving pipe in hole safely under pressure. The self-feeding packing element in the valve ram gate automatically feeds out and effects a pressure-tight seal even though the seat should be roughened, corroded or sand cut. *Pipe is centered automatically. Well cuttings cannot prevent closure. There is no upstream or downstream side. Rotate and spud through closed preventer rams. Four-to-one holding ratio provided.* These and other features of Cameron Pressure-Operated Drilling Control Equipment are fully explained in your Composite Catalog.

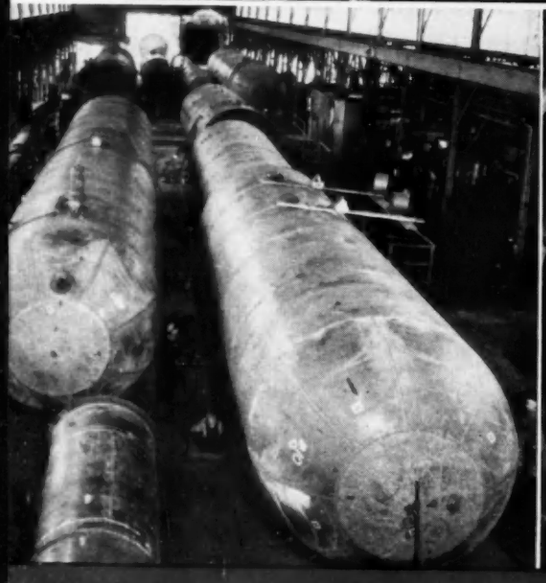
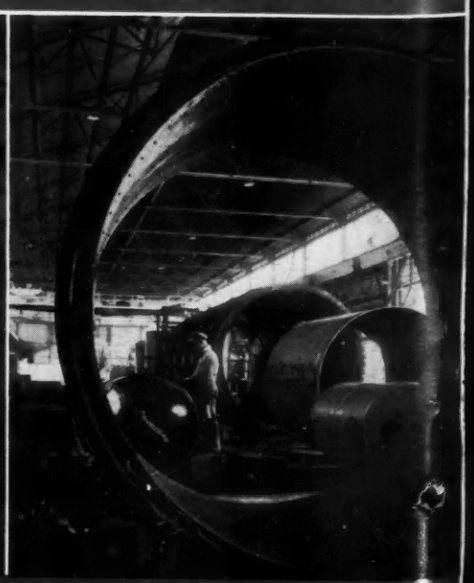
3-STAR BURGEE—Cameron is one of the few plants in the nation permitted to fly the All-Navy "E" Burgee with three white stars affixed . . . emblematic of nearly 2 years of continuous outstanding ordnance production.

CAMERON IRON WORKS, INC.

711 MILBY STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Export: 74 Trinity Place, New York, N. Y. *California:* The Howard Supply Co., Los Angeles.
Rocky Mountain: Mountain Sales & Service, Casper, Wyo.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE BEEN PRIVILEGED TO PRODUCE SO MUCH SO SOON!

More than a thousand men are busy in Wyatt plants . . . very busy. Never, today, is the hum of production hushed at any point around the clock. Every man is doing his specific job well, thanks to valuable experience, for many of them have spent their working lives here. Every man is doing his job willingly . . . and happily . . . for never in history has there been greater cause for loyal effort. As a result, finished fabricated steel products are rolling out of our plants as never before . . . rolling into action for America's vital industries.

Wyatt's